THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,299—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th April	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10886	...	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7903	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
20th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	...	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8098	MALWA	10853
1st July	HIMALAYA	5698	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	...15th April 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Magazine	...15th May 1911
R. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	...15th June 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	...16th April 1911
Lesbia	6,000	G. Beisso	...16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	...16th June 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 150 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 175.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean ports and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homeyun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homeyun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Whilst special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 390 to Rs. 750 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that such accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term within may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 315,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 3rd April	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 6th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 7th April.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR GUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 6th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 3rd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND RANGOON.

S. S. "Nerbudda", 3025 tons, sailing on or about 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd April, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat	...13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	...Guionnet	...11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	...Malber	... 8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	...Sellier	... 6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	...Bruno	...31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	...Riquier	... 3rd Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365		...28th Sept. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Oceanien	4,143	... Sellier	...21st April 1911.
Salazie	4,147	...Riquier	...19th May "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road,

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Circassia	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. 1911
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	...Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3½" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will enable pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same ease and facility as direct contact prints.

The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens	...	...	Rs. 120
Do. do. do. Dagor Lens	...	...	" 160

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and inurm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

ANOTHER 10,000 MILES

on one Dunlop cover. This time on a Taxi-cab, the hardest and most unfair wear that a tyre can have.

The Manager of Messrs. Wright and Jackson, Brook House Garage, Sefton Park, Liverpool, wrote on January 10th 1911, as follows:—

"We are sending you to-day one 815 × 105 Dunlop cover recently taken off one of our 14/16 horse power Belsize cars. Our reason for so doing is to express to you our satisfaction with the wear your tyres are giving us. This tyre has covered 10,000 miles, which in our opinion is in every way satisfactory, taking into consideration the various kinds of roads encountered in our class of work. The fact that the tyre has worn down to the last shred of canvas is ample proof of the superiority of the casing, considering that the cover ran throughout without a single burst."

DUNLOP

Tyers are made to wear.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188 c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND
150°
KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MARMORA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Town Customs House Bunder.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "SARDINIA," "SALSETTE," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Town Customs House Bunder.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "FRAGA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, held on the 24th March, 1911, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

No. 32
" 172
" 181
" 228
" 291
" 292
" 317
" 424

Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Bombay.

Caroline A. M. Sangster, Rose Sangster, Edith Sangster, Anny Sarrah Sangster and Annie Sangster.

" 474 Mr. Bulchand Dayaram.
" 571 Messrs. Jeewatram P. Chandnani and others.

It is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April, 1911.

By Order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Secretary,
Karachi, Port Trust.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882,

and

In the Matter of the BOMBAY COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Scheme of Compromise sanctioned herein by the abovenamed High Court, on 12th day of April, 1910, a SECOND INSTALMENT of distribution at the rate of 1¼ annas in the rupee, payable out of the sum of Rupees 3 1-2 lakhs received by me from the abovenamed Company for distribution amongst the Creditors of the Company, has been fixed herein and that the same may be received at my office No. 1 Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd day of April, 1911, or on any subsequent day (except Sundays and Court Holidays), between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. Dated this 18th day of April, 1911.

R. D. SETHNA,
Trustee, The Scheme,
The Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Thursday, 6th April 1911...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
" 20th " " ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials, but only from Delhi, Mattra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1910, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1911, on week days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 9th of March, 1911, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. S. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, S. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GANPATRAO SHRIKRISHNAJI had agreed to sell to our client Mr. ISMAIL HAJI CASSUM the properties hereinafter mentioned as also all other the right, title, interest, claim and demand which have come to his (the Vendor's) share under the Deed of Partition, dated the 16th day of January, 1906, and made between the said Vendor of the one part and Luximan Vinayek and others of the other part, which Deed is registered in the books of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances under No. 296A at pages 111 to 130, Vol. 1371 of Book No. I.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said properties AND THE RIGHT of the vendor as aforesaid by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of hilly Fazendari lands situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 10,618 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 3250 and 3251 and Municipal Ward Nos. 396-397, of which Sir Harkisondas and Mr. Bhaswandas Narotamdas are Fazendars, registered in their books in the name of the said Shrikrishna Laxmonji and bounded on the north formerly by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and now by that of H. S. Vakil and Vithoba Harichand Mantri; on the south partly by the property of the Fazendars abovenamed and partly by that of Janardhan Raghowji; on the east by the property of the said Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and public passage; and on the west partly by the property of Antone Francis Louis and partly by that of Dorabji Khurshedji Shroff and H. S. Vakil and is in the registration District of Bombay and which formerly was in the possession of the said Ganpatrao Shrikrishna and is now in the possession of the purchaser the said Ismail Haji Cassum.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 136 square yards or 7 thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3218 and Municipal Ward No. 1430 and bounded on the north by the property of Maroba Bhiwji, on the east and south by the property of Ramchandra; and on the west by the said Nawapada Road and is in the registration District of Bombay and was formerly in the possession of the said Ganpatrao Shrikrishna and is now in the possession of the said Ismail Haji Cassum.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 1,013 square yards or 2 thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3197 and Municipal Ward No. 1345 and bounded on the north by the property of Dina Bhaskar; on the south partly by the property of the said Dina Bhasker and partly of Raghovji Jumnaji on the east by the property of Babul Hirjee; and on the west by the property of the said Babul Hirji and Dina Bhaskar and is in the registration District of Bombay and was formerly in the possession of the said Gunpatrao Shrikrishna and is now in the possession of the said Esmail Haji Cassum.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 796 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3227 and Municipal Ward No. 435 and bounded on the north by the Custom House Chowki; on the west and south by the charitable property; and on the east by the said Public Road and is in the registration District of Bombay.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 242 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4-3036 and in Municipal records under Ward No. 1450 and bounded on the north by the Public Road leading from Worli to middle or lower Mahim; on the west by Worli Road; and south by the property of Shamrao Narayan Lord and on the east by the property of Marwadi Pandan Mulchund and is in the registration District of Bombay and in the possession of the said Esmail Haji Cassum.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 527 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3-3036 and in Municipal records under Ward No. 1449 and bounded on the north, south and east by the property of the said Shamrao Narayan Lord and on the west by the said Nawapada, Worli Road, and is in the registration District of Bombay.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land situate at Nawapada, Worli, admeasuring 4,172 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New 2 Survey No.——and in Municipal records under Ward 3037 No. 1445 bounded on the north by the property of the said Shamrao Naraven Lord; on the south partly by the property of Moroba Bhimji and partly of Kedria Paswa Nakwa; on the east formerly by the property of Merwanji and now by Municipal water drainage and on the west the by said Nawapada, Worli Road, and is in the registration District of Bombay and in the possession of said Esmail Haji Cassum.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LUKHMIDAS BHIMJI, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Merchant deceased.

1. CHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS of Bombay, Bhatia-Hindu Merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort and
2. VITHALDAS LILADHER also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Merchant residing at Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, the executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The 31st day of March, 1911.

Messrs. MANSUKLAL, JAMSETJI HIRALAL & C.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Castor Oil" for the supply of 770 tons of PURE CASTOR OIL, (the first Consignment to be not less than 100 tons and the remainder in 11 monthly Consignments of 60 tons each for a period of 12 months commencing from the 15th June 1911), are invited to reach the Office of the Manager, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY the 25th April 1911, at which place, time and date, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

2. Form of tender showing the specification of oil required and other conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. Earnest money, as prescribed in the form of tender, must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt shall be attached to the form of tender.

4. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form, or received without the receipt of earnest money or with foreign Circle Notes will not be considered.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 30th March 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

ONE ASSISTANT SUB-EDITOR for an English Daily for night duty. Previous experience necessary. Apply "71", care of this Paper.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1910, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Monday, the 10th April, 1911, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th March, 1911, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, almira, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing, washhand, and writing tables, phonographs, iron safes, piano by Kaps, folding harmonium by Mason and Hamlin,

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle :—

1 lady's gold watch set with a diamond and pearls.
1 18-carat chronometer gold clock watch, perpetual calender repeater.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.

SALE OF ENGINE, BOILERS, DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, next to Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

One 100 H. P. compound condensing engine, two water tube boilers, Worthington steam pump, dynamos, motors, Lahmeyers, ventilators, steam stop cock and valves, H. iron, channel iron, bolts, iron frame doors and gallery, cast iron plates and pillars and brackets, iron pipes, bars and manhole covers, lift winding machine, lift cage, complete push button gear for working lift, steel wire rope, safety steam valves, condensor, water purifier, evaporator, copper pipes, Porebunder and Granite stones, old teak beams planks, etc.

Detailed catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th April 1911, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the leather Suit, case and the trinkets of the late Mr. W. C. Beard.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO BILLIARD TABLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee in possession Mr. Sorabji Dhanjibhoy Shroff, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jehangir Hormasji Writer :—

1 full size billiard table by Thurston with accessories complete.
1 full size billiard table by Dawson with accessories complete.

The above tables are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, on Da Lisle Road, close to Hope Mills.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 303 of 1910.

Musa Haji Ebrahim.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Nanalal Kuberdas and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, Attorneys for the Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in virtue of a Consent Decree in the above Suits dated the 30th day of January, 1911, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property namely.—

All that piece of parcel of Foras Freehold Fazendari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, and admeasuring 592 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 725, Collector's New No. 12,714, New Survey No. 1—2689 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C. 5422 (1), and Street No. 309, situate at Da Lisle Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the south by the vacant land of Shavaksha Ruttonji Dubash, on or towards the north by the proposed Road of the fazendari Lessee, on or towards the west by vacant Fazendari land previously in the possession of the Lessee Nanalal but now possession whereof is reserved by the Lessee, on or towards the east by the short space to be left between the two chawls under contruction and which piece of land forms a part of the piece of land admeasuring 44,461 square yards or thereabouts, demised by the the indenture of lease dated 5th September, 1908.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Attorneys for the Receiver, herein at their office at No. 8 Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under Instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1911, at 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dewelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bazar Gate and Bora Bazar Streets, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 364 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 397, 399 and 775 New Nos. 5410, 5413 and 5998. Old Survey Nos. 243, 244, 918 and 919 and New Survey No. 9191 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hormusji Sorabji Batlivala and on or towards the south by the property of Hormusji Curseji Bhabhan which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward 2176 and Street Nos. 92 at 100 and 189 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ratanji Bomanji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustom Kola and Co., Solicitors for the vendors at 79 Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1911.

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

THE GREAT POEM PICTURE

"LANCELOT AND ELAINE"

FOUNDED ON

LORD TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM.

Magnificently staged, superb scenic effects and brilliant acting, it is a fine and realistic story.

"FOOLSHEAD"

MORE THAN USUAL THIS WEEK

A scream of Laughter.

"TAORMINIA"

Beautiful views of the Kaiser's favourite health resort and an all star programme.

ON

SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 8TH.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

We shall Present

THE WORLD'S GREATEST FILM.

"THE FALL OF TROY"

FOUNDED ON POPE'S HOMER'S ILLIAD.

2,050 FEET LONG.

1,000 ARTISTES.

THIS FILM MARKS A NEW ERA IN PICTUREDOM.

Packed houses all over England and the Continent. Those who were privileged to see the trial of this picture on Thursday night were unanimous in their expressions.

"A MARVELLOUS PICTURE."
THE OLD GREEK WORLD COPIED WITH AN ABSOLUTE FIDELITY.
ANCIENT GREEK TEMPLES
OLD CITY WALLS.
TRAIN SOLDIERS.
CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDENS

Make this Picture unique in the history of Bombay.

Note the date

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH

AT THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS—Daily 8 to 9 A. M.
EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8.
Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.
NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only.
9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

TUESDAY, 4th April :—DANCE & SKATING.
FRIDAY, 7th Do. } BANK HOLIDAYS. MORNING SESSIONS. 9 to 11 with Band.
MONDAY, 17th Do.
TUESDAY, 18th Do.—FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Olive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Re. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2532, care of this Office.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and quality of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9 care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 433, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅝d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
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From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Akyab, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 23,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Haien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hank

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON-BRITTON.—March 11, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain J A Hamilton Britton, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Picture, the great play on "Lancelot and Elaine" by Lord Tennyson.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "A fellow who can't take orders, can't give them."—G. H. Lorimer.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning at 11 o'clock.

MR. SOUNDY'S DEATH.—The establishment of Messrs. Soundy and Company, Limited, as also the Skating Rink will be closed to-day as a mark of respect to the late Secretary and Manager Mr. A. F. Soundy whose death took place at his residence at Colaba yesterday afternoon.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—One Peeraji Vithoo, aged 20 years, was driving his cart along Elphinstone Bridge on Friday when he accidentally slipped off his seat on to the road. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his stomach, causing internal injuries. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

C. M. S. EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.—The Rev. A. H. BOWMAN, formerly Incumbent of the Church is passing through Bombay this week and sailing for England on Saturday. He hopes to preach at the Evening Service on "Wednesday at 6-0 p. m." in this Church.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—The annual report for 1910-11 states that the total number of members on the roll on 31st December 1910 was 136. During the official year 1910-11, eleven regular meetings of the members of the managing Committee were called and held. Since the last meeting in March 1910, no less than twelve runs were arranged and performed. Mr. D. D. Mody and Dr. K. N. Karani carried off the prize for attending the largest number of runs during the season 1910-11. The yearly balance sheet shows a deficit of Rs. 145-15-0 nett and the Committee therefore thought it advisable to circulate a subscription list amongst members and request them to pay their share in it.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ:—A large and enthusiastic gathering was held in the hall of the Pathare Prabhu Social Club on Friday last of the members of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj to celebrate the twenty-third anniversary of the establishment of the institution under the presidentship of Mr. Bhagwantrao Raghunath Agasker, M.A., LL.B., Mr. R. D. Rane B.A., LL.B., the chairman of the Committee of the Samaj, made a few observations congratulating the Samaj on the progress it had achieved during its life of twenty-three years He asked his fellow-Samajists to agitate and bring pressure to bear on the trustees of the Prabhu Seminary to extend their premises directly for the accommodation of the increasing number of their pupils and indirectly for the convenience of the increasing number of members of the Samaj at their weekly and other meetings. He referred to the ardour exhibited by the Samajists to do everything possible in the matter of advancing the interests of the community under the example of their elders. Mr. A. S. Nayak, having proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the president, the Music Committee and the Committee of the Social Club, the assembly broke up.

THE SAVAGE SOUTH SEAS.

On Saturday night Mr. Oliver Bainbridge delivered a lecture at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, on "The Savage South Seas." His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade presided.

Mr. Bainbridge is a finished speaker. His words are clear, his sentences full, his style vigorous and impressive.

Mr. Bainbridge said that he set out on his travels to make a comparative study of the peoples of the world and to regulate his imagination with a little reality. Of all the places he had visited, the South Sea Islands had fascinated him most. These included New Zealand, Fiji, the Solomon Islands, the Bismark Islands, and Papua.

Of the model Government of New Zealand a great deal that was interesting was said. In the matter of taxation much fraud had been suppressed by the Government having a right to purchase all property at the declared value. The method of arbitration adopted was simpler and less costly than that of the United States of America. The total cost of five arbitration cases in New Zealand was the equivalent of Rs. 40,000. One case in America cost 150,000 dollars. Arbitrators are empowered to inspect the books of a trading company in order to see whether increase of business within a certain period warrants a demand of increase of wages by employees, and to grant or refuse the demand accordingly.

Of the Maoris of New Zealand Mr. Bainbridge had many good things to say. People usually look down upon them as savagers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer of New Zealand is a Maori, so is the greatest orator that Mr. Bainbridge has heard. Two others on the Legislative Council are also natives of the country whose fathers were cannibals. They were a strong, hopeful people, always looking on and emphasising the pleasant side of things, always expecting the morrow that will be brighter than to day. Their language is poetic even in its ordinary terms. When the ferocious smell of preserved shark served at a banquet made Mr. Bainbridge's eyes tearful, the Chief exclaimed a word that meant literally "Lust to the water fall!"

The natives of Fiji, which by the way, is a collection of 250 islands, are the best canoe builders and the best navigators in the world. It is interesting to know that the Fijians have a secret order that corresponds in signs and details to our masonic order.

Referring to the incident of the murder of sixteen missionaries in New Guinea (Bismarck Islands), Mr. Bainbridge said that when people are killed in these islands it is generally through a fault of their own. The natives have certain customs which they cherish much as we do ours. They also hold to the doctrine that the man who offers them an affront must pay the penalty of death. And we cannot blame them if on occasion they put this doctrine into use. As Emerson says, "The soul's emphasis is right." If people will interfere as these missionaries did with cherished customs, they must take the consequences.

The lecturer related his conversation with Old Tom, a chief who is supposed to have celebrated forty cannibalistic feasts. Chiefs, he said, do not eat human flesh. Only when a great man is killed, does he take for his share the brain, and dines on it with much ceremony, believing that to his will be imparted the powers of the deceased. The taste of human flesh, he learnt from enquiries, was something between chicken and pig, indeed the cannibal's name for the food is "long-pig."

In the island of Kauai Mr. Bainbridge noticed a people who possessed a Jewish cast of countenance, and Jewish customs and observances. Although dark in complexion, he was inclined to think they were a colony of Jews who had come there in much the same manner as others had gone to China and other parts of the world.

Mr. Bainbridge concluded by stating that land could be purchased in the South Sea Islands at four pence an acre which in twenty years would be worth twenty-four pounds an acre. He offered to give information to any who would like to possess a plantation there.

RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.

THE interesting ceremony of opening a building for poor Parsees erected in memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia and also the distribution of prizes to the children of the school established in memory of the late Bai Ratanbai Framji Panday, were held in Gilder Street last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, who performed the opening ceremony, presided, while Lady Jehangir gave away the prizes.

An interesting programme of music and songs by the children of the school was gone through.

Mr. M. C. Murzban, Honorary Secretary of the Committee for providing residences for poor Parsees then addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Lady Jehangir, ladies and gentlemen,—The keen interest which you, Sir, have been known to evince in all matters connected with the Parsee community, renders peculiarly appropriate your presence here to-day to open a building for the residence of poor Parsees. It is customary among us on such an occasion as this to give a short account of the origin and object of our Fund, and its scope and progress. But as you are not new to it, and as most of those present here this evening are familiar with it, I will refrain from trespassing on your time by going over the ground again. We began with a small beginning. It was with a sum of Rs. 2,000 given us by the relatives of the late Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas in memory of the deceased to form a nucleus of a fund for the object of providing residences for the Parsee poor. Charities pouring in from other philanthropic ladies and gentlemen have swelled the amount, till it now stands at a formidable figure of about Rs. 6,50,000. From this sum 29 buildings large and small have been constructed from time to time at a cost of about Rs. 4,66,000. Thus we have had at the end of the last year a sum of Rs. 1,70,500 invested in Public Securities and Rs. 10,186 in cash. The thirtieth building, the ceremony of opening which is to be performed by you to-day, is in memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia and for this a sum of Rs. 40,000 was given us. It has been erected from funds, given in trust by his wife the late Bai Peerojbai Nusserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia. We are indebted for this liberal sum, to the Hon'ble Dr. Temuljee Bhikaji Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody, the Trustees of the deceased lady. The building will commemorate permanently Bai Peerojbai's name and that of her husband. To the Hon'ble Dr. Temuljee and to Mr. Mody we accord our most sincere thanks. May the blessings of those who will inhabit this building rest upon them. One other building which will be the thirty-first on the roll, is still in progress and will shortly be completed. We have received a further sum of Rs. 18,000 out of the sum Rs. 25,000 granted us by Mr. Burjorjee Maneckjee Talukdar of Poona and the balance of Rs. 7,000 will shortly be forthcoming. We had acquired a large plot of ground measuring about 10,000 square yards at Tardeo. This having been fully covered with buildings, another plot measuring 3,393 square yards has been acquired from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay. On this plot two three-storeyed buildings, the ceremony of opening which was performed by His Excellency the Governor last year, have been erected. The third of the lot is to be opened by you to-day. The fourth is being constructed from a sum of Rs. 22,000 given us by Sir Hormusjee Naorojee Mody of Hongkong. The remainder of the site will be occupied by Mr. Talukdar's building. There is yet a sum of about Rs. 20,000 being the amount of the Dadyseth "Parab" account, which has been transferred to us, with the sanction of the High Court, through the exertions and liberality of Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady to whom our best thanks are due, for this charity, for the erection of another building. For the disposal of another sum of Rs. 10,000 bequeathed to us in his will by our late lamented Honorary Solicitor and colleague Mr. Jamsedjee Cowasjee Patel, (whose loss we deeply mourn), we are in correspondence with the executrix and executor of his will. We shall, therefore, have to look out for another plot of land for other buildings in the future. Fortunately our work has well begun, as following in our footsteps other ladies and gentlemen, principally Mrs. Avabai Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Miss Humabai Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jerbai Naorojee Wadia and the Parsi Association have erected buildings with the same object in view as ours, but there is yet a demand for many more. I am glad to observe that the mortality among the inmates of our dwellings, is small, testifying to the useful of the buildings and the salutary effect they have had on the health of our people, which is a sufficient reason for extending and enlarging the scope of the work we have in hand. We are indebted to all those benevolent ladies and gentlemen principally to the late Sir Dinshaw Petit and to his sons and daughters of our body citizens Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, to Bai Jerbai Hormusjee Dadachanji, to the late Mr. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Cooper (whose death we most sincerely deplore) and to a number of other ladies and gentlemen who have given us large and small sums of money to enable us to carry out the object we have in view. For more recent donations we are indebted to the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw Mody, to Sir Hormusji Naorojee Mody of China and to Mr. Burjorji Maneckjee Talukdar of Poona. The building which you are about to open contains 19 living rooms and an equal number of cook-rooms. Each small family will have a living room and a cook-room with the necessary bath and retiring rooms. Double the accommodation will be allotted to each large family. I may observe that in connection with our building there is a dispensary erected at the expense of and endowed with a sum of Rs. 21,000 by the Albless family from which medical aid and medicine are given to the inmates of our buildings, free of charge. There is also a reading room set apart for the inmates of our buildings. To render them more self-contained, there is a school, the children of which are to receive prizes at the hands of Lady Jehanghir. This school is under the management and control of our Committee. The late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has given us a building for the school. He and his relatives have further endowed it with a sum of Rs. 24,000. At present the students on the roll of this Institution are 352, of whom 284 are girls and 68 boys under the age of 12. The school consists of primary, middle and high school departments, and education is given from the Gujerati alphabet upto the Matriculation Standard. In addition to the subjects prescribed by Government and the University, others of practical utility to girls especially, such as, cookery, laundry-work, plain and fancy needle-work (including cutting) embroidery, music and drawing are taught. Religious instruction is also given to all the students, and many have not only passed the competitive examination yearly held by the Association for promoting Zoroastrian knowledge, but have also carried off the prizes. It is also gratifying to note that out of the ten girls sent up last year for the 1st and 2nd Grade Drawing Examinations, four passed in the 1st grade and one in the second grade. Knowledge of first aid to the injured and nursing, being considered essential to all, specially to those who can ill afford to send for the doctor every now and again, classes for the same were started through the kind exertions of Messrs. F. D. Panthaki and D. N. Marker, Hon. Secretary Parsi Brigade of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and were very kindly conducted by Dr. Miss Meherbai Khareghat. To all of them we tender our best thanks. These classes were not only confined to the students of the school, but left open to all Parsi ladies who wished to take advantage of them. Dr. Miss Avabai M. Mehta kindly consented to hold an examination in first aid in July 1910, out of the 49 candidates who appeared for, 42 passed of whom 22 were granted senior certificates and 20 junior certificates. On the 4th of August 1910, Dr. Miss Avabai Ardeshir Contractor examined the students in nursing, and we are glad to say that out of the 21 candidates sent up 18 passed. Miss Banubai Pherozshah Daruwalla who scored cent per cent marks is reported by the examiner to have answered the questions very intelligently and just to the point. The teaching staff consists of a lady head-mistress who is a double graduate of our University, two graduates, two matriculates and eight other assistant teachers, besides special teachers for music, drawing, cutting-out garments and embroidery-work. This Institution is not exclusively for the poor children of the residents of our buildings but is open to all comers.

The contract of the building which you are now to open was given to Mr. Pheeroz Sorabji Contractor who, I am glad to say, has carried out the work very satisfactorily. The work of water and drainage fittings and other sanitary works were entrusted to Messrs, Marker and Printers, Plumbers and Sanitary Surveyors who have also executed their work in a satisfactory manner. Our special thanks are due to Messrs, Mistry and Bhedwar, Architects and Licensed Surveyors for preparing plans of the building and supervising the work during construction, without any remuneration. Our thanks are also due to Mr, Sorabjee Temuljee Raja for helping Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar in their work. To these gentlemen we are deeply indebted for the valuable assistance they have given us. In conclusion, I beg on behalf of my Committee to sincerely thank you, Mr. Justice Davar and Lady Jehangir for having in the midst of your many avocations; both official and social, kindly consented to grace this assembly by your presence here this evening and to perform the ceremonies connected with our Institution. We are also thankful to the ladies and gentlemen here present for their attendance to witness the ceremony.

The Chairman then declared open the building.

Lady Jehangir gave away the prizes to the children. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar addressing the assembly said that he was a mere man in the presence of so many ladies of their community feeling nervous and therefore they would sympathise with him. The most interesting portion of the programme was over and they had reached the driest part of it. He would however try to relieve them of a tideous and long speech. He felt most grateful to the members of the Committee for inviting him to take the chair on that occasion. Their first duty was to tender on behalf of the Parsee community their best thanks to Mr. Murzban and his Committee for the devotion with which they had taken in hand this work of true charity, although Mr. Murzban had been assisted by his community consisting of the leading members of the Parsee community, it was his towering personality his venerable figure that resulted in the achievement of the work which brought them in the course of 16 years something like Rs. 6,50,000. It was an achievement for which one might justly feel proud of and Mr. Murzban would have the satisfaction of feeling that he had done his duty to the community. Speaking about the old-fashioned ceremony Mr. Davar observed that the Parsee community had progressed and advanced but all that was old should not be condemned. Though he was charged with being a biggotted person, an orthodox and a person who stuck to old fashions he was what he had been and would remain the same. In spite of the apprehensions entertained for the future of the Parsee community he knew one thing and that was their charitable trait. Hardly could a day pass without their reading in the morning dailies the announcement of one charity or another by a Parsee. Of course as long as the stream of charity continued to flow the poor of their community would not suffer. The community was hushed out of commerce, industry and trade and their sons were made lawyers, doctors and engineers but he was afraid after some time the Parsee community would be the community of learned paupers. With regard to the function of the day the Chairman said that their grateful thanks were due to the Hon'ble Dr. Tumulji Nariman and his co-executor for the handsome sum of money for the new building. Dr. Nariman had done valuable services to the community by starting a maternity hospital and his example was also like that of Mr. Murzban followed by others when it was discovered that it was considerably beneficial to the community.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B, Nariman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Justice Davar for presiding on the occasion and to Lady Jehangir for giving away the prizes.

FLOODING OF ROADS DURING HEAVY RAINS.

The Committee appointed to report on certain drainage questions have submitted the following second report:—

By Corporation Resolution dated the 17th October, 1910, a report from the Commissioner, dated the 14th September 1910, regarding the flooding of roads during heavy rainfalls has been referred to the Committee. As stated in that report, there is no question as to the seriousness of the flooding which takes place in certain areas during the times of heavy rainfall. The best method of alleviation is the provision of adequate storm water drains for a portion of the High Lands in the neighbourhood of Parel Road. This work has already been sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 7163, dated the 26th February, 1910, and the Committee understand that it is being vigorously carried out. Another work recommended by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, is the lowering of the spill weir at the Tardeo Flats by 18inches so as to admit of the water from the old main drain being allowed to spill sooner than it now does. The Committee recommend that this work be carried out immediately. A grant of Rs. 1,200 has already been provided for this work in the Budget for the year 1911-12, and it is hoped that it would be carried out before the rains. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, also refers to the proposals made by him in previous reports, viz., that the Love Groves luices and the Love Grove channel be abolished altogether and that all the waters from the whole of the Low Lands be discharged through the Worli sluices aided at times of heavy rainfall by pumps. The Commissioner regards this work as inevitable as in addition to the advantage of being able to pump water into the sea when on account of the tide, it is impossible to open the sluices the pumps would prevent the collection of stagnant water in the fair season. He, however, points out that this is not a work of urgent necessity and the Committee consider that the effect of the drainage of the High Lands and the lowering of the spill weir at the Flats should be watched and studied before any decision is arrived at in regard to the question of pumping the water into the sea.

A report from the Commissioner, dated the 25th October, 1910, regarding the nuisance caused by the storm water drains running from Bellasis Bridge to Love Grove and from Jacob's Circle to Worli, has also been referred to this Committee by Corporation Resolution No. 5153, dated the 17th November, 1910. The Committee are of opinion that of the measures suggested by the Commissioner the covering of the channel from Bellasis Bridge as far as Arthur Road, a length of about 1,000 feet, at a cost of Rs. 80,000, should be sanctioned and taken in hand immediately. This would put a stop to the unpleasant odours which at present issue from it in the neighbourhood of inhabited quarters and do away with a dangerous breeding ground for mosquitoes. The Committee regard the other measures suggested by the Commissioner, viz., the diversion of the channel, into the Low Level Channel No. 1 running from Mahaluxmi Station to Worli and the provision of pumps at Worli, to be also desirable, and recommend that the Commissioner be requested to bring forward, whenever he deems advisable, definite proposals for carrying them out.

By Corporation Resolution No. 6108, dated the 9th January, 1911, the Committee have been asked to report on the proposals, received with the Commissioner's letter dated the 9th December 1910, for the severage of the north of the Island. The Committee approved of the scheme in outline and recommend that the Commissioner be requested to work out and place before the Corporation details of the scheme as early as possible, the work for the Mahim Section being first taken in hand. The Committee notice that the estimates for the Vincent Road Section, amounting to Rs. 21 lakhs, include exactly the same area for general and rock excavations. They hope that when the detailed estimates of the scheme are placed before the Corporation, the data on which the estimates for the general and rock excavations have been based will be given.

Dr. Sukhia, in a separate minute, says:—It is not at all advisable to be cheeseparing in matters of vital importance to public health. The diversion of the channel and the provision of pumps at Worli would only cost Rs. 56,745 and Rs. 90,000, respectively This amount will be useful for a permanent and perfect good. I am of opinion that the stagnation of sullage and storm water even in the fair season is a serious menace to the whole City and should, at once, be remedied by pump or pumps at Worli as recommended by the Drainage Engineer as extremely desirable." No time should be lost to remedy the serious nuisance of the Municipal authorities are really in earnest to above typhoid and malarial fevers in the City which are undermining the health of nearly a million inhabitants, dislocating trade and other industries in the City.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will be held to-day, at 11 a.m. before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson. Six cases have been committed for trial. There are two murder cases, one of them being the Bassein murder case. There are two cases of falsification of accounts and two of minor offences.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The New President.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna has given notice of his intention to propose that the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta be appointed President of the Corporation for the year 1911-12. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the resolution. Dr. Sukhia will propose and Mr. Madhavji Virji will second the propositon to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as president for the ensuing year.

Mr Cavasji Jehangir Readymoney and Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit are the candidates for a seat on the Standing Committee caused vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia.

A NEW BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the over crowded condition of the Khatri Mussalman Cemetery at Elphinstone Road and the opening of a new burial Ground at Antop Hill have submitted the report as follows:—

At the instance of the Committe certain sites at Antop Hill, Haines Road and Mahim were pointed out by the Commissioner to the Manager of the Khatri Mussalman Cemetery as being the only suitable sites for burial grounds in the vicinity of F and G Wards. None of these sites was, however, approved of by the Manager, and as he did not himself indicate any site which he considered to be suitable for the purpose, the Commissioner reported that further correspondence with the Manager would serve no useful purpose and that the only alternative was to take action for closing the Cemetery after due notice. The Corporation have in the meanwhile sanctioned the provision of a burial ground at Antop Hill for the Mahomedans at Matunga (vide correspondence underlying Corporation Resolution No. 1232, dated the 7th May, 1908). The Health Officer considers that this new burial ground will suffice for the wants of the Mahomedans of F and G Wards for, at least, 50 years. The owners of the Khatri Mussalman Cemetery say that they are not willing to go as far as Antop Hill, but the Health Officer is of opinion that their objections are not valid and he points out that the majority of Khatri Mussalmans reside in Sewri Cross Road, Wadala and Naigam and that these places are much closer to Antop Hill than Dadar Road, where their present cemetery is situated. Moreover several members of the community have now approached the Commissioner with a request that the new burial ground at Antop Hill may be declared open for use. Under the circumstances, the Committee beg to recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to close the Khatri Mussalman Cemetery and to arrange for the new burial ground at Antop Hill being handed over to a Committee of the Khatri Mussalmans. By Corporation Resolution No. 5249, dated the 25th November 1907, the Committee have been asked to report on the Commissioner's letter, No. 24830, dated the 30th October 1907, regarding a proposal for the acquisition of the Worli Hill with a view to providing sites for burial grounds. In connection with this proposal the Committee having asked the Commissioner whether in view of the provision already made for new burial ground for Mahomedans at Antop Hill, it was necessary to acquire any more ground at Worli Hill for burial proposes, he has informed the Committee that the Health Officer does not consider it necessary for the present to acquire any more land in this locality for burial purposes.

In a separate minute Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin states:—Khatri Mussalman leaders, viz., those who have the caste affairs in hand, I am informed, are not in favour of the proposed burial ground. Antop Hill may be nearer Sewri Cross Road, Wadala and Naigam but is rather far away from Dadar Road, in the neighbourhood of which a large Khatri population resides. Distance is inconvenient and objectionable to Mahomedans, because they have to carry the dead bodies on shoulders. I would, therefore, suggest that for the present the Antop Hill burial ground be declared open for use and be handed over to the Committee of Khatri Mussalmans, but that the present Cemetery at Dadar Road be also kept open for use for the present. After some experience, the Corporation would be in a better position to close it.

PRESENTATION TO A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

The heads of all Municipal Departments assembled in the Corporation Hall on Saturday afternoon at 1 o clock to present a silver tea set as a souvenir to Mr. Douglas Bennett, who retired from the 1st instant from Municipal Service to which he was attached for the last twenty-eight years. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, was called to the chair.

The chairman, making the presentation, remarked that though he was only a short time with them, during which period he had found Mr. Bennett a useful, honest, hard-working officer, yet he could see from the records that he had gained the good opinion of the previous Municipal Commissioners.

Mr. Bennett, replying to the compliment, thanked his colleagues heartily for the souvenir which will remind him of their good feeling and kind regard whenever in future he would drink out of it.

PRESENTATION OF A PURSE.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presided at a public meeting held in the Municipal Council Hall at 4 p.m., on Saturday. The occasion being to present a purse to Mr. Douglas Bennett on his retiring from Municipal service his last office being that of the Superintendent of Markets. The amount was subscribed by a large number of stall-holders in the markets, most of whom were present at the meeting.

Amongst those who attended the function there were present Dr. Sukhia, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabulkar, Mr. Barodawalla, Mr. Gulam Hosein Currimbhoy, Mr. Joseph Hall, and a large number of Municipal employees belonging to the various departments of the Bombay Municipality where Mr. Bennett had served in the capacity of the head man.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, eulogizing the long and meritorious services of Mr. Bennett, observed that such services deserved a public appreciation of this sort and that Mr. Bennett deserved all the good utterances that his kind friends and admirers had given vent to on his retirement. The purse contained a modest sum, but it came from persons who heartily and cordially contributed and therefore he would not rather name the sum but as should be the case he would ask the head Municipal executive to present the purse to Mr. Bennett.

Dr. Sukhia complimented Mr. Bennett upon his successful career as a Municipal Officer and said that Rs. 2,197 were subscribed to by a large number of people which was an evidence of the popularity of that officer.

Mr. Cadell then presented the purse to Mr. Bennett, saying that Mr. Harvey, one of the ablest of the Municipal Commissioners had also put on record his satisfaction of the good work of Mr. Bennett which was about the best compliment that could have been paid to Mr Bennett.

On the motion of Mr. Mandlik, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Phirozeshah for presiding on the occasion and to Mr. Cadell for attending and participating in the function.

THE KING'S INDIAN ORDERLIES.

We understand that the four new Indian Orderlies who will join the staff of His Majesty the King, will leave Bombay for England by the mail steamer on Saturday next.

These Officers will, of course, be fortunate enough to be present on duty during the Coronation proceedings in June.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE excellent bill of fare provided this week by the management for their patrons, drew crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday night. The star attraction "Lancelot and Elaine" proved to be the tibit of the programme. Lord Tennyson's beautiful poem is shown acted with the utmost fidelity whilst the scenery, artistes and dresses make it an idealistic old English film. Special mention should be made of the Tournament and the burial of Elaine, both scenes being wonderfully impressive. Foolshead is down for a "more than usual" film, and he is certainly a bigger fool this week than ever he has been before. All the other pictures are enjoyable and entertaining ones, and the programme should draw good houses this week.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

(BY STEERSMAN)

SATURDAY'S yacht racing was again of an exciting nature, high wind and green seas being the order of the day; and hardly a yacht ventured out whose crew did not return wet to the skin. However, this is only to be expected, and so long as nothing carries away it rather adds to the enjoyment of the day than otherwise. The course chosen was a difficult one, and was made more so by the strong north-west wind and ebb tide; the beat up from South Karanja to Sunk Rock being particularly tyring. However all the boats finished well inside the time limit, and no one can grumble at a difficult course where knowledge of sailing and good seamanship is bound to tell. We are sorry to have to record one or two accidents that occurred, the chief ones being to Antelope, Lapwing and Mahshuka. While manœuvring at the start Antelope's rudder snapped off, the checks braking clean away. This of course rendered her "hors de combat"; luckily it happened close to the Committee Vessel and she was taken in tow to the moorings by a bunder boat. Antelope has been very unlucky this season and has had several expensive accidents; we are sorry for this but hope that it will in no way damp the ardour for sailing that her new owners, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, are known to possess. Lapwing was not so fortunate, however. The same accident happened to her at North Karanja Buoy. She anchored after a bit, and was eventually towed in by one of the launches employed in cleaning the field of fire for the artillery practice from Middle Ground. Mahsuka's shrouds gave way, and she had to give up. We were very glad to see two ladies out in Maud, but perhaps her owner was right in not venturing round the course with them on board.

"A" Class Handicap Race.—There were four starters in this race. The start was a good one, Mahshuka and Turquoise crossing the line practically together. It was quite clear from the start that it was Turquoise's day, and she made this all the more clearer by leading most of the way round, being overtaken by Eileen going round the short course. On the run to the first mark, South Karanja Buoy, there was a very strong ebb tide running, and it was advisable to keep well wellabove the mark so as to avoid having to gybe. Mahshuka did not do this and consequently had to make two gybes; thus loosing valuable time. The order past the Committee Vessel the first time was Turquoise, Eileen, Melody; Mahshuka having given up. Turquoise eventually finished up an easy winner, but was just robbed of the gun by Eileen. Mr. Macbeth was a notable absentee from Melody, as he left in the early afternoon for home on the mail boat, for a well earned holiday.

Sailed at 3-20 p.m,

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Eileen IV.....	E C Russell and J F Watson.....	5 51 48	2 31 48
Turquoise	W Stokes & F J Preston	5 53 17	2 21 49
Melody	J B K Macbeth.....	6 14 53	2 35 52
Mahshuka.....	Lt L S M Adam R N	Gave up.	

Course: No. 8+2 From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—mark boat with B flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard. = 10-14 miles Wind N W Strength Fresh 1st prize won by Turquoise and 2nd prize won by Eileen IV. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

"B" Class Handicap Race.—The accident to Antelope left four starters in, as the officers of the "Sailsette" had entered their 2nd Life Boat; the day did not suit her however and she eventually gave up. Lylie secured a very useful lead at the start, and quickly shewing her heels was never caught again. Splendidly sailed, the first time past the Committee Vessel, she was only two minutes behind Melody, who had had 5 minutes' start of her. This speaks very well for her crew, and we congratulate them on winning for the third time running.

Sailed at 3-25 p.m

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Embarking Syndicate	6 28 26	2 54 58
Erin	Hon Mr W T Morison	6 21 3	2 49 28
Lylie.....	Donald Fraser	5 57 7	2 32 7
Antelope.....	Officers' Warwickshire Regt...	Did not start	
2nd Life Boat	Officers of Salsette	Gave up.	

Course: No. 8, From Committee Vessel—South Karanja Buoy—Sunk Rock—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 11-3 miles Wind N W Strength Fresh 1st prize won by Lylie and 2nd prize won by Erin, Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

"C" Class Handicap Race.—Six started in this race though one or two gave up and did not finish. The start was a very good one, Clutha being first over followed by the rest all in a bunch. Mr. Hopkins was sailing Mavourneen in the absence of her owner and he made a very close fight of the race with Clutha, but as he was only receiving 56 seconds he could not quite finish in time, being eventually beaten by 1 min. 29 secs.

Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie.....	Maj N Kirby, R E.	6 47 59	3 11 24
Maud	Officers R E.....	Did not start.	
Mavourneen...	Newman Taylor...	6 28 58	3 8 2
Clutha.....	J Welch.....	6 35 33	3 6 33
Lapwing	Dr B K Goldsmith	Did not finish.	
Valkyrie.....	R. Walker.....	Did not start.	
Curlew.....	Orr and Pilcher...	Gave up.	
Swallow	E Y Watson	6 48 54	3 17 58

Course: No. 8 same as "B" Class Wind N W Strength Fresh 1st prize won by Clutha and 2nd prize won by Mavourneen. Time-limit 1-2 hour after sunset.

LADIES' YACHT RACING.

Some very successful ladies races were organized on Thursday last, and it was a goodly sight to see the ladies turning out to compete against each other. The day was all that would be desired, the wind being light, and a very nice afternoon's sport was enjoyed. The only thing that at all marred the occasion was the scarcity of entries. C. Class only turned out three, and B. class none at all. The course chosen was not difficult, as most of the marks had to be stayed round, and there was only one gybe. There was a very close race for the prize in A Class between Eileen and Mahshuka, the latter eventually just winning by 28 seconds. In C. Class, Maud, who was very well sailed just managed to beat Clutha on time.

LADIES RACE "A" CLASS HANDICAP for a prize presented by Mr. F J Preston—Sailed at 4-15 p.m

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen.....	Mrs Cutbush	6 1 34	1 46 34
Turquoise ...	... ..	Gave up.	
Mahshuka ...	Miss Heaton	6 9 2	1 46 6
Isca.....	Miss Swann	6 28 56	1 54 14

Course: Special from Committee Vessel—P and O B Buoy Port—Sunk Rock Starboard—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard Strength Light 1st prize won by Mahshuka.

LADIES RACE "C" CLASS HANDICAP—Sailed at 4-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maud.....	Mrs Fraustadt ...	6 12 53	1 45 21
Clutha	Mrs Welch	6 11 44	1 46 44
Jean	Miss Taylor.....	Gave up.	

Course: Special from Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock Starboard—Middle Ground Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No 1 Troopship Buoy—Committee Vessel all marks to Starboard = 6·3 miles Strength Light 1st prize won by Maud.

LADIES RACE—SHIPS' BOAT—Sailed at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
30' Cutter..... a	Mrs Proes	5 50 31	1 50 31
28' Cutter..... a	Miss Glanville...	5 54 23	1 51 14
28' Cutter..... a	Miss Russell ...	6 1 55	1 58 46
28' Gig..... a	Miss Lees	Gave up	
24' Gig ..... b	Mrs Wilson.....	5 57 48	1 40 29

a R I M S Hardinge.
b R I M S Elphinstone.

Course: Same as "C" Class Strength Light 1st prize won by 24" Gig Elphinstone

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Sports.

The annual sports of the Bombay Light Horse were held on Saturday last, at the Marine Lines, the event attracting a large number of spectators and providing considerable interest. This was the first occasion on which the sports have been held in Bombay itself. The venue hitherto has been at Santa Cruz during the annual period of training. The camp was this year, however, held rather late in the season and it was decided to postpone the sports until Saturday.

The entries for the various events were very good, the competition was keen with the result that some excellent sport was provided, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

The following gentlemen undertook the work of organization and the afternoon's arrangements:—Stewards.—Major, Sir Henry Procter; Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop; Major S. Capper C. I.,H.; Mr. Heugh Symons, Lieut Stanley Reid and Lieut. D. W. Wilson; Executive Committee:—Lieut. D. W. Wilson, Sergt. E. G. Pearson, and Sergt. A. E. Baird; Judges:—Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, Major Capper, and Mr. Heugh Symons; Starter:—Lieut. Stanley Reid; Clerk of the Course:—Sergt. Instructor Coy. Honorary Secretary:—Sergt. Pearson.

In the individual tent-pegging competition, some excellent work was put in, Sergt. Baird taking the pegs each run, but he lost to Trooper Meekli on points for style. In the event for section jumping, the dressing was not particularly good, except by, the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Armenia, 3,386 tons, Captain H Rohole, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hamburg February 21, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,399 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Rangoon March 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lioga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi March 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Irismere, 2,326 tons, Captain T Hunter, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Blythe February 23, with a cargo of coal.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora, 5,239 tons, Captain G H C Weston, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itaura, 2,362 tons, Captain W J Bishop, sailed on Saturday for Akyab, with ballast.

The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A Erikson, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Trigonia, 1,056 tons, Captain G H Hofman, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain C Scott, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,608 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Glenmoor, 1,983 tons, Captain J S H Rodgers, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Newcastle on Tyne February 4 via Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Innerness, 2,401 tons, Captain J S Venus, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Asiatic Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H G Benson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

The A L S N Co's steamer Praga, 2386 tons, Captain M Dabcovich, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Trieste, March 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ivyleen, 2277 tons, Captain J H Binks, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta March 21, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Cecil, 2,810 tons, Captain Toachtvieb, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Norway December 18, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The B and B S N Co's steamer Mahomadi, 1251 tons, Captain O Geddie, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The B I S N Company's steamer Itria 3,420 tons Captain R E Honeywood, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Port Louis March 15, with a general cargo and passengers

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W C Morrison arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Buschra March 26, with a general cargo and passengers

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N...Royal Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C B 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury.....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston.....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr C M Luck.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook.....Comdr.....Jones.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 1.

Armenia.....3386 Rohole.....W & A Graham & Co
Alexandra.....2483 Reid.....
Beme.....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Bodleweil.....2209 Smiles.....Graham &Co
Budrie.....613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Blakemoor...2408 Knott .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonien ...2,540.....Melher.....M Maritimes & Co
Countess Warwick...2563 Prentices.....W & A Graham & Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Gaslar .....2743 Schloder.....Volkart Bros
Gymerio.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gleanmoor .....1983 Rodgers ...W & A Graham & Co
Itieda.....2393 Goss .....M M & Co
Ivesmere .....3326 Hunter .....
Linga.....951 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Narbedda .....1960 Kilner .....M M & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin .....P & O Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Waroonga ..1609 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3563	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nixon & Co
B Bampton	2798	Topp	Rotterdam	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hall	6-4	J Finlay&Co
F Clan MacAlister	3056	McRepeace	7-4	Madras Coast	James Finlay &Co
G Naderi	1168	Gore	Jeddah	8-4	B & P S N Co
H Fenay Lodge	2075	English	Antwerp	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
K Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	5-4	J Mackintosh & Co
M Pytham	2259	Peterson	Genoa	6-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Lord Kelvin	2155	Clibbon	Mary Port	4-4	W & A G & Co
O England	2471	Fancy	Antwerp	3-4	W&A G & Co
P Haig Hall	3068	Owen	12-4	Dunkirk	W & A Graham & Co
Q Comeric	2,593	Hall	New York	8-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	5-4	B & P S N Co
2 Circasia	4323	Osborne	Liverpool	15-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Macfarlane	3575	Price	Marseilles	4-4	J Finlay & Co
5 Hindustan	2359	Mashall	Genoa	7-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Gullenfels	3551	Franzins	Karachi	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
8 Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	7-4	N Y K
9 Hartlepool	2720	Ward	Antwerp	4-4	J Mackintosh & Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	Karachi	6-4	K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia	3,529	Hayward	London	8-4	P&OCo
16 Glenmoor	1983	Rodgers	Maryport	8-4	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi ...547 Ahmed ...Karachi ...1-4 B S N Co Ld
Courland ...760 Ebrahim ...Gulf Port 6-4 Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri...829 Ahmed...N F ...N F.....Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga .....951 Cutbush...Karachi...3-4...M M & Co

M W D D

Queda.....4944 Archdeacon ...Stream ...5-4 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Armenia	Rohole	Hamburg, Feb 21
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Mar 17
	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Mar 30
	Irismere	Hunter	Blythe, Feb 25
	Glenmoor	Rodgers	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb 4
2	Praga	Dabcovich	Trieste Mar 16
	Ivydeen	Binks	Calcutta Mar 21
	Cecil	Toarhovich	Norway Dec 18
	Mahomadi	Geddie	Jeddah Mar 17
	Itria	Honeywood	Port Lou sMar 15
	Kola	Morrison	Buschra Mar 26

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Marmora	Weston	London
	Itaura	Bishop	Akyab
	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok
	Trigonia	Hofman	Rangoon
	Ula	Scott	Rangoon
	Nizam	Benson	Calcutta
	Inverness	Venus	Calcutta
3	Waroonga	Bamber	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
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" Cecil, for Liverpool, etc
a To arrive,

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 3rd April, 1911.

BEET SUGAR IN ENGLAND.

THE question of the wisdom of growing beet for sugar has been agitating English farmers for some time, and various experiments—not very extensive it is true—have been made, with and without the co-operation of experts from Holland, to discover what profits might be looked for in the enterprise. The great difficulty seems to be to hit on a scheme that would foster the infant industry without sinning against the Sugar Convention. When the Powers concerned signed that agreement at Brussels, England appeared as the protector of the cane sugar interests of her Colonies and Dependencies. The Convention then ratisfied did not eventually affect beet sugar to any serious degree, and though the cane variety rallied somewhat, it has by no means ousted its beet rival or even perceptibly reduced its popularity in the market. This may be due to the fact that beet sugar had already gained such a predominance that it was not easy to stop its upward swing and also because a greater number of people use sugar and in increased quantities. The English bill for sugar is larger in proportion to the population than that of any other country in the world. And in spite of its condemnation at Brussels of the bounty-feeding system, four-fifths of the sugar consumed by England is made of beet in Continental States. The query, would it pay to introduce beet mills and refineries into England? has not been satisfactorily answered. Small plots have been planted with beet-root, the sugar contents of the crop have been carefully measured and the average per acre calculated on the figures found. The estimators went even further, and marked out the results for a whole countryside were it to go in wholesale for beet-growing. But happy as the statisticians may be in totalling up these interesting but only paper percentages, it by no means follows that at the present low price of sugar and with the prospect of legislation making it still lower, farmers would find a field of beet as paying as one of wheat or of mangolds.

As for crushing-mills and refineries, the same reason has, no doubt, made capitalists hesitate to embark in an undertaking that could hardly return a profit for some years. The Continental mills have long passed the experimental stage through which their Governments magnanimously nursed them and are now in robust health and earning good profits. Yet, even they, in some cases as in Germany, are not erecting new sugar factories. One point favourable for a British sugar scheme is that it seems tolerably certain that beet of a weight and a sugar percentage, as good as any on the Continent, can be grown in England and Ireland. If it can be cultivated at a profit, if a sufficient number of farmers will grow enough in reasonable vicinity to any factory to keep the mills and refineries going, and if these latter will pay, are three big "ifs" to which a correspondent in the *Times* draws attention. The solutions will only be found, he opines, in a well-planned test carried out on a commercial basis and under ordinary agricultural conditions. The English beet-growers and sugar refiners would have to buy their experience as their Continental rivals have done, but they will have one advantage from being late in the field that they can avoid any mistakes made by the predecessors. Nor will they have to create a market. It is already there with a steadily increasing demand. The best scientific knowledge of the subject is at command and the farmers can also be sure that the mere growing of a beet crop improves the land by the deep cultivation and heavy manuring it must have. Against the chances of success are some very tough propositions: the conservative nature of the English farmer and his somewhat unreasonable anxiety to get a price for his produce that will remove all risk of loss at the outset of a new venture. Unfortunately the very cheapness of sugar, which even experts admit, leaves little, if any, margin for profit, seems alone to render the prospect bleak and bare. But the *Times'* writer sees reason for entertaining a hope that the increasing demand for sugar will improve the situation for beet-growers and refiners by automatically raising the price.

But when all is considered the outlook cannot be called exactly rosy. Still, with a wise foresight, strict economy and full command of the best Continental experience, a British beet-sugar factory should have a sober chance of doing well, particularly if Continental sugar manufacturers were taken into partnership. As for State help, the danger of running counter to the Convention must leave that out of any calculation, while the Free Trade principles to which the present Government is pledged are opposed to the allocation of grants even to infant industries. If the Development Commission considered it within their provinces to recommend a measure of financial help to such a development of the resources of the country as starting a Beet Sugar Experimental Station as a State example, or if the Board of Agriculture could find out a way to foster the industry without breaking through the fence of the Sugar Convention, something might be done. Meanwhile, it seems ridiculous to think that if there be a sound commercial element in the idea of beet-sugar manufacture in England, some enterprising hard-headed business capitalists in the country do not spontaneously combine to finance an undertaking on a scale that could defy defeat. Hundreds are to be found every day ready to risk their money in companies hastily formed to exploit or develop every conceivable product of the earth. Why should England continue to buy nearly all the enormous quantities of sugar the nation insists on consuming from foreign countries, when the staple of the industry can be grown quite as well at home, when her own steel factories stand at the head of the machinery firms of the world and could equip the required mills and refineries? Perhaps it would be wiser if England were to turn her energies to developing the cane-sugar business of her Colonies and of India, and though it may be difficult to force a market, there are many ways of encouraging an industry without breaking up a Convention or fighting a rival with his own weapons. Matthew Arnold longed to see the reign of sweetness and light in his country, but in this particular the nation does not get beyond the first item.

THE HEVEA BRASILIENSIS. EVERY fact that can be turned to account in the cultivation of rubber is contributed to the store of information already available on the subject. Professor Robert Wallace, an authority on forestry in general and individual trees in particular, writes in the *Times* on the Hevea Brasiliensis, the king of rubber producers. Given a place where it will grow satisfactorily, he looks on it as the only rubber-bearing tree worth cultivating, its yield being so much greater and better than that of any other. But it requires many qualities, both in soil and climate, before it will make itself thoroughly at home. The Amazon delta, with its soft air, high temperature, deep soil and plentiful irrigation cannot be reproduced in many parts of the world. But the Hevea has been planted with more or less success in both tropical Africa and Asia. Still even there it has to be restricted to places within ten degrees north or south of the Equator. Any cold or drought affects it unfavourably, for in its own original habitat it has an almost uniform climate just varying from 87° in the day to 74° at night, and enjoys a rainfall of 100 inches for the first half of the year with occasional showers during the rest, while it stands in a deep soil that retains much moisture at all times. Periodical flooding the Hevea is used to and can even put up with a good deal of water-logging, but it is then in danger of losing its top-root and consequent firm hold in the ground, so that storms can blow it over. But even this misfortune, is not fatal, for if left lying on the water-logged earth, the trunks act as layers, take root and send up shoots, that finally live as trees that cannot be uprooted. The fact that the tree is brittle and at the mercy of equatorial cyclones, further limits its usefulness. In spite of all these difficulties, Ceylon and Java planters manage to grow the tree up to an elevation of 2,000 feet, and find that the rubber is very good, though the development is slow. It is of little use to plant the tree in sandy soil or peaty land, for it may die off when about seven years old, but in a sheltered place and in rich, deep, heavy well-drained land, the Hevea may be planted in rows thirty feet apart and with fifteen feet between each seedling, there will be air enough and room to hoe and weed, and if necessary to grow some trifles as catch-crops, coffee, or vegetables should there be a market for the latter. Some authorities consider that such crops check the growth of the trees, but all agree that the ground must be kept clean and free from weeds or grass, for these retard root development even more.

A certain grass, called Lalang, makes the rubber-planter's life a burden in Malaya, and when it takes possession of newly-broken land it breaks his heart. It is especially fond of old tapioca estates. The only effective weapon for its destruction is a wide disc-harrow, drawn by bullocks. This must be used repeatedly until all the grass is removed from the surface. When the hidden roots do not draw vitality from any green blades above the earth, they will, after a month or so, perish, ferment and decompose. When the soil is ready, the Hevea Brasiliensis is either sown as seed or as seedlings from a nursery or as cuttings or stumps as big as a man's forearm. These latter methods produce trees that are ready for lapping a year or two earlier than those grown from seeds sown in the same ground. But the seedling or cutting trees are not as stable in the soil, the roots do not take hold so satisfactorily. The seed of the Hevea is large, and from a tree that has been wisely tapped, will weigh half an ounce. It is full of oil, but its vitality not being a very lasting quality makes its transport any distance difficult. Still, a way has been found, by packing the seeds in layers in a tin box with fine charcoal, to keep it fertile for some months. If the demand for seeds is less than the supply, they are pressed and the oil sold as a bye-product. The cultivato of rubber never takes chances now. He puts three seeds into the ground, and when the young plants appear, he leaves one to grow up and transplants the others to fill blanks or to form a nursery of their own. When the seedlings are shooting there is much to be done to protect them from rats, monkeys and deer, which find the young buds of the Hevea greatly to their taste. No trouble is too great, however, to ensure an undisturbed period of growth to this most profitable tree and at this moment thousands of men, women and children, in Malaya and elsewhere, are busy helping rubber to get through its different stages of growth as successfully as possible, for the fortunes of many people all over the world depend on it, and it is not too much to say that the stern eyes of the markets of Europe are on them.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MAIL CONTRACT. THE Cape Post Office Bill, the rebate clause of which has been adopted by the Union House of Assembly, is a measure of much wider import than is indicated by its title. It is not a matter only of obtaining a mail contract at reasonable terms which is concerned, but an attempt to secure cheap sea transport for South Africa, a condition which is vital to the full development of the country. The Cape people are making a determined effort to defeat the object of the shipping ring, and in the East where similar trouble has been experienced, they will have every sympathy. The transport question is at the root of South Africa's economic development and facilities for carriage by sea on easy terms are almost as important as cheap rates on land. A low rate for maize on the railways would be of little use to the farmer in the absence of a low sea rate. However, South Africa having suffered from the influence of shipping-ring schemes in the past, is making all the more determined effort to free herself from such a handicap, and there is little doubt that Sir D. P. Graaff's Bill giving preference to any firm outside the ring will soon be in operation. Some effort of the kind is essential. If the South African Government cannot free the country from the rebate system that has worked great mischief in the past, then must the country be retarded in its progress for many more years. It is not a question affecting only British manufacturers and shipowners; unless a free freight market be secured along the South African ocean trade routes, it is the farming industry of South Africa that will suffer more deeply than all others in the country. The Union Government are looked upon as the true friends of the farmer, and so far as their present action has gone they have not disappointed the expectations of the agricultural interest.

ALTHOUGH the visit of the Viceroy to the Aitchinson College, Lahore, on Saturday afternoon was informal, a large number of old and present boys of the college were present and their rich Durbar clothes made a picturesque sight. His Excellency was evidently interested in this institution of the scions of the Punjab Chiefs and nobility, and asked many questions about its working and aims.

REUTER states that Vardon, the golfer, is leaving England, having obtained a post in America.

IN publishing the prospectus of the Calcutta races for the coming year, the Calcutta Turf Club state that their proposals are "subject to such alterations as may be considered necessary on account of the proposed visit of H. M. King George V.

MR. MARSHALL ELIOT one of the principal Officers of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, who had been down with enteric fever is now convalescent, and is proceeding for a change of air to Puri.

THE man who was seriously burnt on board the launch "Masein" at Rangoon on which the explosion occurred on Thursday, died on Saturday making five deaths in all.

SANADS were yesterday morning presented at "Belvedere" Calcutta, by the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, of the title of Maharaja upon the Rajah of Mourbhanj and of Rajah upon the Hon'ble Rajendra Narain Bhanja Deo of Kakina.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has returned to Jammu from his tour in Rajput States. The betrothal of Prince Hari Singh, the heir-apparent to the Maharaja, was to take place yesterday morning.

A BURMAH "Gazette" notification states that Mr. G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, is placed on special duty in connection with arrangements for the Coronation Durbar.

A VIRULENT form of small-pox is raging in Rangoon and the local Government has authorised the Port Health Officer to enforce the Burma Vaccination Act against the Madras and Coromandel coasts. Over 600 cases are reported during March.

A FEW days ago the Master of the German steamer "Wismar" on arrival at Cochin, reported that a German member of the crew was knocked over board and sank immediately. It is thought that he dashed his head against the lighter that was alongside the vessel.

THE *Indian Daily Telegraph* understands that Mr. Lindsay, who officiated on the Oudh Bench last year, will take Mr. Pigott's place when the latter goes to the High Court. Mr. Loftus Evans will probably vacate the Bench in November creating another vacancy. There is every reason that an Indian will shortly be appointed to the Bench and it is hoped that the appointment will either go to a prominent member of the Oudh Judicial Service or the Oudh Bar.

A MESSAGE from Brindisi to the *Tribuna* received by mail states that on the arrival of the express with the mail for India, it was found that seven mail bags had been opened and that the thieves had secured valuable property.

LORD DENMAN has resigned the position of Chief Whip in the House of Lords, and will be succeeded by Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell and Lord Liverpool will assist Lord Colebrooke in the performance of the duties.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY AND ARMAMENTS.

France and Morocco.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 18.

Sir Edward Grey's speech on the Naval Estimates and is the subject of much speculation in the German Press. In Radical and, generally speaking, Democratic quarters the tendency is to take a very optimistic view of the probabilities of a comprehensive and lasting settlement of outstanding differences between Great Britain and Germany. These elements of the populations possess, however, no political influence which could assist in bringing about a realisation of their hopes. Elsewhere a rapprochement between the two countries appears to be regarded with mixed feelings, though it should not be forgotten that, as already reported, the "Kreuzzeitung" the official mouthpiece of the Conservative Right, welcomed Sir Edward Grey's words with unqualified satisfaction, and attributed to British policy no insidious ulterior motives.

The "Post," which derives its problematical importance rather from the fact that is the official organ of the Imperial party than from the possession of anything that could legitimately be called a circulation, interprets the "Norddeutsche" note in the following sense: "To a removal of mistrust the suggested aggreements cannot contribute." It ascribes Sir E. Grey's attitude to fear of the United States annexing Canada, and adds: "If England wants to be equal to any possible or probable combination of Powers on the highways of the sea, that is to say, will, under circumstances, destroy them at sea, then the simply duty of self-preservation enjoins us, who, in any case, will co-operate in this probable grouping of Powers, to take care that we are as strongly armed as possible on the decisive day."

But the party which the "Post" represents takes particular pride in appropriating to itself the policy of the Government, when this has once been definitely settled. The "Reichsbote" organ of the Conservative church party, is exceedingly suspicious, and points out for the thousand times that all the trouble has been caused from beginning to end by Great Britain's refusal to recognise that the German fleet was being built for her own good. It concludes: "The only effective way of removing the friction is for England, to believe Germany's assurances of her absolute peaceableness and peacefulness towards England. Then England will no longer need to strain her financial resources by such a great outlay on naval construction." The Liberal "Vossische Zeitung" has its ifs and buts as to Great Britain's present intentions, but is in no doubt as to the desirability of the end aimed at. It says: "Nothing is more necessary, or would be more profitable to both nations, than a trustworthy, confiding friendship. If this friendship has once been established between England and Germany, the peace of the Old World will be assured, and in the end a way will be found to set a limit to competition of armaments."

GERMAN REDUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.

Extracts from the London Press telegraphed to Berlin, indicate that considerable misapprehension still exists in Great Britain as to the nature of the German Navy Laws and the probable situation in this country with regard to naval construction subsequent to 1917. It is even suggested that after the bill for extinguishing the External Debt brought by the present Minister of Finance in the previous session. A quarrel ensued between Senor Urzaiz and the Minister in question. The latter, trembling with indignation demanded that Senor Urzaiz should give an immediate explanation in a clear and precise manner of the meaning and importance he attached to the word "immoral," which he (the Minister) regarded as a direct attack on his honour. Senor Urzaiz maintained his statements, and refused to change a word of what he had said or to give any further explanation. "Such an action is not that of a gentleman," exclaimed the Minister. At this Senor Urzaiz only laughed. "Your attitude shows your moral level," proceeded the Minister, and the other replied in the same strain. Thereupon the Minister of Finance explained to the Chamber the root of the question. The extinction of the External Debt was to be effected, in accordance with the bill, by means of an annual sum written off the Budget. But the Government was prepared to amend the bill, so as to allow of the extinction being effected by auction, directly the price of stock should rise above par. "Here, it should be observed," said the Minister, "that what Senor Urzaiz considered immoral, was the fact that the bill provided that the extinction should be effected at par, thus giving bondholders in the External Debt a profit of 3 per cent., seeing that bonds, whose nominal value was 100f, were issued at 97. The total profit would amount to eight millions, and these eight millions, according to Senor Urzaiz, are going to be given away to the bondholders by the King and his Ministers, the authors of the bill, to the great detriment of the country.

BERLIN SIAMESE TWINS.

An incident which occurred in Berlin, on Friday, and is surely without precedent in human annals, has given the lawyers a hard rot to crack. For some time pass the Sisters Blazek, who are inseparably united in the same manner as the famous Siamese twins, and who are held to be all the more interesting, because one of them is the mother of a sturdy infant, have been appearing before the public in a Berlin music-hall. This morning, however, an officers of the courts presented himself with a warrant for the arrest of one of them for having failed to satisfy a judgment against her in a suit for breach of contract. He appears to have wasted no time in considering Shylockian propositions or Portian quibbles, but to have bundled the two sisters into a motor-car and drived them off to gaol. The Manager of the music-hall, who needed them to fulfil the promise of his placards, hurried after them and, depositing the sum claimed, secured their liberation. But, it is said, the matter is not to end there. No charge was made against one of the twins, yet she was subjected to the indignity of being carried away under police escort and flung into a cell. That is unheard of, even in Prussia. A charge is absolutely necessary, whatever the evidence may be. It is obviously a case of illegal imprisonment, without a particle of justification or excuse. Clearly someone will have to pay heavy damages. Or will the courts decide that the two ladies are, in spite of their very distinct individualities, only one person? Even then grave difficulties will not be avoided. It is reported that the father of the child mentioned intends to marry the mother, if he has not already done so. But if the two can be sued, prosecuted, and cast into a dungeon cell together, they can presumbly only be married together. But, then, the twins, as aforesaid, have widely divergent tastes and tempers—in all probability with regard to husbands, as on most matters. Altogether, the case opens up a wide field for forensic ingenuity.

TROUBLES IN MOROCCO.

The French Government has decided to send reinforcements to Casablanca. The exact strength will be 1,800 men. It is pointed out that the Sultan can put pressure on the Zaers by closing the Rabat market to them, and it is thought that he will thus compel them to surrender the perpetrators of the massacre. With a view to assisting Muley Hafid to keep up a force of 5,000 men, the Bank of Morocco is to advance £400,000, and the French Government on its part, will waive for a while the annual sum of £104,000. In addition to this the French Government authorises the issue of two loans, each of £1,600,000, for the benefit of the Maghzen, to be spent on the liquidation of debts and on public works, the policing of the ports, and other matters.

Even more interesting are the despatches which the "Matin" has now received from its correspondent at Fez. They show that the situation is extremely serious. Writing on the 8th inst., he gives very instructive accounts of conversations with the Sultan and M. Gaillard, the French Consul. Muley Hafid told him that on the 6th, the Beni M'tirs had assembled 1,000 in number, an hour's march from Fez, with the intention of pillaging the capital; as they had a grudge against the Roumis, who, they said, had come as conquerors. But suddenly one of their leaders argued that the Maghzen would survive all the same, and that all the Roumis had gone away with the Sultan's troops, so that the most practical course would be to proceed in search of them. He gained his point, and so they started to fight the regular soldiers. A hot fight, lasting several hours, resulted in heavy losses on the enemy's side, while only six of the Sultan's troops were killed.

All these might be regarded as very promising, were it not for the account of the conversation which the correspondent had afterwards with the French Consul. The Consul explained that he had just received a letter from Major Mangin, who had suddenly become pessimistic. "After the victory he has like me, perceived the danger. After this affair, which was really insignificant, he has foreseen the violence of the second encounter. He has been much impressed by the strength of the foe. With his handful of men, about 3,000, he now dreads a more general rising, which will be much more dangerous to him." So said the Consul, and he went on to express an opinion which will certainly create a sensation: "For my part, I have never seen so grave a situation in the many years that I have spent in Morocco. It is not that I fear for the Europeans at Fez, but I have never witnessed such a unanimous movement, or so widespread a rising. Tribes like the Sherardas, which had always been submissive, have had enough of the many abuses committed by the Sultan's people, and the situation appears to be most critical. I am going to recommend prudence to the Sultan, who, elated by the victory of yesterday, might involuntarily compromise the situation. For the first time the Moroccan policy of hurling the tribes against each other has failed. Twenty prisoners have just been brought in, and they are from all the tribe. So I regard the situation as very strained, and the first thing to be done will be to try to calm them all."

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

While a good impression has been produced in Ottoman political circles by Sir Edward Grey's speech, and his references to the Baghdad Railway, some little irritation has been caused by the comments of certain London newspapers. In his leader in the "Tanin," Hussein Djahid Bey adopts a somewhat bitter tone. He repeats his statement that the Turks desire, above all, cordial relations with England, and that England has been invited to take part in the negotiations which have been entered into in connection with the Baghdad line, so that a durable friendship may be formed, when Great Britain's commercial interests in Mesopotamia and her position in the Persian Gulf have been thoroughly discussed. Djahid Bey goes on to say, however, that, although England would not join such a conference as a supplicant, neither can she take part in it as a Power whose wishes must be looked upon as commands. He reminds the foreign Powers generally that there now exists in Turkey something that was lacking under the old regime, viz., a sensitive public opinion, which the slightest indication of arrogance or contempt on the part of other Powers tends to inflame. Turkey, he declares, has made advance to Great Britain out of sympathy and friendliness, but not out of fear. If concludes the article, England intends to carry on her negotiations regarding the termination of the Baghdad line at Koweit by means of threats, Turkey will simply arrange for the railway to treminate elsewhere; but, in that case, what would become of British interests, commercial or otherwise, in Mesopotamia? This article has caused all the more sensation as Djahid Bey and Hakki Pasha, the Grand Vizier, were among the first to recommend the formation of a lasting friendship with England, shortly after the Hamidian regime had been supplanted by that of the Young Turks.

NEAR-EASTERN CRISIS.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the well-known Pan-German deputy, K. Wolf, in the course of a public meeting held at Asche, made some remarkable statements concerning the military preparations of Germany, and her policy of intimidation at the time of the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia, M. Wolf declared, following England's suggestion, intimated to Germany that she was resolved upon vindicating her prestige by declaring war against Austria. The German Government had warned Russia three days before the abdication of the Servian Crown Prince, that the whole of her army could be mobilised at once. This did not seem greatly to impress either Russia or England at the time. Then the German military representative in St. Petersburg was instructed to notify the Tsar's Government that two Saxon Army Corps were in readiness, if necessary, to take the field, and that, should hostilities be declared between Austria and Servia, these troops would enter Bohemia, and repress the Czech revolution which was expected to break out. The Bavarian Army Corps was at the same time instructed to move forward in order to protect the southern frontier of Austria against a sudden attack from Italy, which was expected to seize the opportunity to recover Trieste and the province of Trentino. Finally, the German military representative, said M. Wolf, stated that arrangements had been made by his country for a campaign against Russia. The Tsar's Government did not take up the challenge. Great Britain remained quiet, and, as events proved. Austria experienced no trouble in bringing Servia and Montenegro to reason without bloodshed.

SPANISH FINANCE.

The ex-Minister of Finance, Don Angel Urzaiz, delivered late on Monday evening in the Ch

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

SCHEME TO BE COMMENCED AT ONCE.

POSSIBLE CONSTRUCTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Australian Government will carry out immediately Admiral Henderson's recommendations regarding defence.

The Australian Government will first obtain Parliament's sanction to the proposed Naval Board, of which Rear-Admiral Creswell, Captain Bertram Chambers and Engineer-Commander Clarkson have been appointed members. Captain Chambers, whom the Admiralty have lent for four years, will have charge of a Naval College, organised on the lines of Osborne. Commander Clarkson will specially devote himself to construction work, dockyards and naval bases.

Great progress is being made with a Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, near Sydney. It will be completed in August, and will be able to turn out fifteen thousand rifles a year making the Commonwealth independent of outside supply. The plant is being constructed in the United States.

The New South Wales Government is tendering for the construction of the new vessels. It possesses plant and docks which, if slightly improved, would suffice for the construction of cruisers and destroyers.

Offer by New South Wales.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Government of New South Wales has intimated to the Commonwealth Government that it is prepared to construct a cruiser and four destroyers in its shipyards, charging the Commonwealth eight per cent. upon the actual outlay.

TROUBLE IN FRENCH GUINEA.

Officers Treacherously Murdered.

KONAKRI (FRENCH GUINEA) APRIL 1.

A Captain, a Lieutenant and ten Tirailleurs have been treacherously murdered by the followers of the fanatical Vali at Gumba. In consequence, the Tirailleurs seized the village and routed the enemy. The French troops had sixteen wounded, while the natives lost three hundred killed, including the son of the Vali.

STREETS TO BE PAVED WITH RUBBER.

Noiseless Traffic.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

A booklet, issued in connection with the Rubber Trades Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall in the summer, forecasts the possibility of paving busy streets with rubber, and rendering traffic noiseless. The booklet says that many successful tests have already been made with the class of rubber required, and only minor details remain to be perfected.

INDIA'S PURCHASES OF SILVER.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Frewen, who stated that the Indian Government purchased in 1906-07 more silver than the whole available production of the world, while in 1910-11 it bought none, and suggested that some more regular system of purchase be adopted, Mr. Montagu said there was no reason to believe that purchases of silver for Indian coinage were calculated to 'convulse' our exchanges, or embarrass our export trade with China.

THE VETO QUESTION.

Early Settlement Foretold.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, speaking at Bedford, said he fully anticipated that the Veto Question would be settled well before the Coronation.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Among the numerous changes which have been announced in the Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Service, Count Thurn has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Dr. Von Rosthorn, Minister at Teheran, has been transferred to Peking, and Councillor Otto replaces the latter at Teheran.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

LONDON, MARCH. 31.

It is understood that the Budget provides for the payment of Members at the rate of £400 a year.

THE OFFICERS' NEW SASH.

LONDON, MARCH. 31.

An Army order cancels the recent order, introducing a new and expensive sash for Infantry Officers. Serious objection has been raised on the ground that it is a burden to ill-paid subalterns.

THE CAUSE OF ARBITRATION.

Conference at Washington

JAPANESE ALLIANCE NO HINDRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Knox, the Secretary of State, held a Conference of some length, yesterday, concerning the details of the proposed Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. It is reported that the progress of negotiations is satisfactory. The report that a hitch occurred on account of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is officially denied. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not mentioned during the discussion.

Delight of Berlin Press.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The German Press, with the exception of the Radical and Socialist papers, hails the Chancellor's speech enthusiastically as a polite, but unmistakeable and final cold *douche* to the peace fanatics.

The socialist journal "Vorwaerts" declares that the Chancellor clenched his mailed fist and declared war on disarmament in brazen defiance of the German proletariat.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, commenting on the Chancellor's speech on arbitration, declares that Germany does not reject the principle of arbitration, but considers that it would better serve the policy of peace, if it did not impose on arbitration the impossible task of deciding the independence, honour and existence of the States.

Germany's unvaring peace policy, says the journal, has given life to a minority which detected aggressive tendencies in the Chancellor's speech.

Two New Battleships for France.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

The Senate has passed a bill for the laying down of two battleships.

Replying to protests against excessive armaments, M. Delcasse, the Minister of Marine, said that pending the rising of the dawn of general disarmament, which the German Imperial Chancellor's speech did not permit them to expect to-morrow, it was their duty to think of the pressing necessities of national defence. He would see that France was not outdistanced by other nations.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.

A meeting of representatives of Commercial, Financial, church and other interests, decided to arrange meetings throughout the country simultaneously with the meetings in Britain, in support of President Taft's Arbitration policy.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Threatened Blockade of Fez.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A telegram from Fez, dated March 26th, states that the Sultan insisted that a force should be sent to attack the rebels in the vicinity. Instructor Mangin refused, but eventually yielded though disclaiming all responsibility.

A force of a thousand undisciplined men set out headed by two French instructors, but the men fled on meeting the rebels, who killed twenty and wounded fifty. It is feared that the reverse will lead the rebels to blockade Fez, and cut it off from the main Imperial Army, which is operating in the Cherarda Region.

FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

French President's Coming Visit.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

At the meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day, President Fallieres announced that he would visit Holland, in July, at the invitation of Queen Wilhelmina. The President will proceed by sea to Amsterdam, where he will land.

BRITISH FINANCES.

Increasing Revenue.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Revenue for the quarter just closed showed an increase of £28,509,046.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £203,650,588, an increase of £72,154,132, compared with the previous year. Of this increase £48,600,000 was due to income tax, £2,800,000 to customs, £9,000,000 to excise, and £3,700,000 to estate duties.

Land values produced half a million increase, mainly due to the dislocation of revenue in 1909-10.

THE KING'S POLO CUP.

Queen to Present Prizes.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

While at Delhi, the King and Queen intend to witness the final tie of the special polo tournament for the King's cup. The Queen will present the prizes to the winners.

PORT OF LONDON STOCK.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

An issue will be made shortly of two millions worth of 3½ per cent. Port of London Stock at 91.

THE TROUBLE IN ALBANIA.

Sharp Fighting round Tusi.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CETINJE, MARCH 31.

The Turkish garrison of Tusi, which concentrated at a block-house at Shipchanli, and was surrounded there by Albanians, made a sortie aided by the local Mussulmans, and attacked the Albanians occupying Tusi. They had to retire, however, losing twenty men. The Mussulmans, fearing that they were being abandoned to the mercy of the Albanians, fled into Montenegro.

Two thousand Bashi-Bazouks from Scutari are fighting their way through the Albanians to the relief of Tusi.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Bashi-Bazouks from Scutari, hastening to the relief of Tusi, fought a battle with the insurgents on Friday last. The result is unknown. The inhabitants of Tusi fled to Montenegro.

Montenegro has appealed to the Powers to make representations to Turkey to proceed as mildly as possibly with the introduction of the new regime in Albania in order not to disturb the internal development of Montenegro.

LATER.

A Reuter message from Belgrade states that alarming reports have been received there concerning the situation in Albania. It is asserted that the rebels have entirely surrounded Scutari, whither reinforcements for Turkish troops are hastening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 2.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a speech in which he made reference to Albania, said that the conduct of Montenegro appeared to be loyal and sincere. Moreover refugees to Montenegro had returned to their homes and had submitted unconditionally.

The Minister further stated that two clans had returned to their homes and that consequently the rising had lost much of its gravity.

The Minister added that unsuccessful representations had been made to Sofia with the object of the removal of Macedonian agitators. He hoped that the new Ministry would not tolerate this agitation; otherwise they would prejudice the good relations of the two countries.

THE SCHLICHTING MURDER.

Execution of the Assassin.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 1.

Colonel Schlichting's assassin was shot this morning in the presence of a whole battalion with band and colours. The divisional commander and two German officers were also present.

At the funeral of Colonel Schlichting, the body was conveyed in an imposing hearse, preceded by the deceased Officer's battalion with a Band and a Squadron of Lancers on foot and was followed by the superior officers of the Garrison, German Officers in the Turkish service, sailors from the German Guardship *Lorelei*, foreign military attaches and members of the German Colony.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

England Draws with Scotland.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The international Association match between England and Scotland was played to-day, on the Everton Club ground. The weather was fine and the ground was good. A crowd of 56,000 people was present.

Scotland pressed at first. Their combination was brilliant, but the shooting was poor. Stewart scored for England. At half-time the score stood:—

England ..... 1 goal
Scotland..... Nil.

The second half was played at a great pace, and was productive of much excitement. The Scottish forwards were splendid, but England presented a sound defence. Higgins equalised in the closing minutes. The final result was:—

England ..... 1 goal
Scotland ..... 1 goal

OTHER MATCHES.

Other results of Saturday's football were as follows:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Notts County	...	1	Bury	...	0
Bristol City...	...	0	Bradford City	...	2
Oldham Athletic	...	1	Manchester City	...	1
Sheffield Wednesday.		1	Blackburn Rovers	...	0
Newcastle ...	...	0	Woolwich Arsenal...		1
Middlesbrough	...	0	Aston Villa...	...	1
Tottenham Hotspur..		1	Sunderland ...	...	1
Preston North End...		1	Sheffield United	...	1
Manchester United...		2	Liverpool ...	...	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Birmingham	...	2	Blackpool ...	...	0
Bolton Wanderers	...	3	Lincoln City	...	1
Bradford ...	...	3	Leicester Fosse	...	1
Burnley ...	...	0	Barnsley ...	...	0
Fulham ...	...	0	Wolverhampton	...	1
Gainsborough Trinity		0	Derby County	...	0
Huddersfield Town...		1	Glossop ...	...	0
Hull City ...	...	1	Chelsea ...	...	1
Leeds City ...	...	4	Stockport County	...	0
West Bromwich	...	3	Clapton Orient	...	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

New Brompton	...	0	Leyton ...	...	1
Queen's Park Rangers		0	Crystal Palace	...	0
Millwall ...	...	1	Brentford ...	...	1
West Ham ...	...	2	Bristol Rovers	...	2
Luton ...	...	2	Swindon ...	...	1
Portsmouth ...	...	0	Exeter City...	...	0
Northampton	...	3	Brighton and Hove...		0
Coventry City	...	4	Watford ...	...	1
Southend ...	...	3	Plymouth Argyle	...	2
Norwich City	...	2	Southampton	...	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Falkirk ...	...	4	Hamilton Academicals	...	0
Clyde ...	...	0	Morton ...	...	0
Aberdeen ...	...	1	Partick ...	...	1
Motherwell ...	...	1	Kilmarnock...	...	0
Heart of Midlothian		1	Celtic...	...	1
Queen's Park	...	1	Dundee ...	...	2

RUGBY.

Newport ...	...	6	Devenport Albion	...	4
Gloucester ...	...	15	Cardiff ...	...	0
Richmond ...	...	6	United Services	...	23

THE CAMORRA TRIAL.

Dramatic Scenes in Court.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The trial of thirty-six of the leading members of the Naples Camorra is proceeding. The most dramatic scenes occur daily attracting huge crowds to the Court. After the examination of the informer, Abbatemaggio, which lasted a week, Ericone, the alleged head of the Camorra, was interrogated yesterday. Addressing the President he protested in a trembling voice against the epithet of "assassine." He further passionately appealed to the Jury to consider that the prisoners were sons of Vesuvius. They were quick-tempered and vivacious, but were incapable of committing a ferocious murder. Ericone added that the prisoners' financial position made it unnecessary for them to take such risks. At the time of the South African war, they had sold mules to England and had also sold some to Lord Kitchener, when he was in India, making nearly a thousand pounds.

The accused are charged with the murder in 1906 of Gennaro Cuocolo and Maria Catinelli, known as "the beautiful Sorrentinian," and the trial began at Viterbo, on March 11th. The accused are also charged with belonging to criminal associations, and Ericone, Ibello, Rapi de Marinis, and Arena also with instigating the double murder.

Through difficulties which arose at the last moment, it was found impossible to complete the jury and the first sittings were adjourned.

A Viterbo correspondent, writing on the opening day, thus described the scene in the Church Court:—The trial is taking place in the Church of the Scalzi (Barefooted Carmilites), which dates from 1675, and which has been transformed into a Court of Assize. The Church is built in the form of a cross, having the benches for the three Judges, the Crown Prosecutor, and the Clerk of the Court in the place formerly occupied by the choir and high altar, in the left transept the seats for the jury, and in the right a big iron cage for the accused with next to it a much smaller one for Abbatemaggio, the informer, to isolate him from the others. Between the two transepts are the benches for the lawyers, and behind them the seats for the witnesses; near the western entrance to the Church is the space reserved for the public, so small as only to accommodate a few hundreds. The organ loft has been converted into a gallery for 100 ladies. The cage for the accused is placed over the tomb of the famous painter Lorenzo da Viterbo.

A large awning has been drawn across the base of the dome of the Church, and conceals from view the inscription which by law must be displayed in every Italian Court, "Law equal for all." Those who seek for omens note the fact.

The accused seemed all in good health except the priest Ciro Vittozi, who looked ill; and Maria Stendardo, who limped. Ericone has nothing of the characteristics generally attributed to the leader of a dreaded association. He is thin, short, and insignificant, and rather vulgar and the only outward sign of ferociousness about him is a long scar from the ear to the mouth. The others seem to have been collected purposely to exhibit all types of degeneracy. The general pose of the prisoners is one of indifference, with a touch of contempt. Vitozzi alone exhibited symptoms of breaking down and made an effort to gain the pity of the public. Abbatemaggio seems proud to occupy a cage to himself.

After the jury had been formed the President of the Court, Signor Bianchi, began his interrogation of the accused, limiting himself to asking their antecedents. Father Vitozzi, dressed in priest's attire, was allowed to take a seat outside the prisoners' cage. Abbatemaggio, the informer, was the only one of those being tried who was allowed to travel from the prison to the Court without handcuffs.

For the first time in Italy, two Presidents of the Court were appointed to direct the trial, so that if one is unavoidably absent the other takes his place. Thus the trial can proceed without interruption. Among the witnesses are a tailor from London and eight Frenchmen.

The priest Father Vitozzi, who is taking his trial with the other Camorrists, is already called here the spiritual father of the Camorra. Meanwhile he and Maria Stendardo, one of his fellow-prisoners, have made a solemn vow to Santa Rosa, the patron saint of Viterbo, whose mummified body is the object of much veneration, to present her with a splendid offering should they be released by the beginning of August, when there are great festivities in honour of the saint.

Ericone, the Camorrist leader, on hearing that the penitentiary of Gradi had belonged to the Dominican Inquisitors, and had been the seat of the supreme tribunal of the Inquisition, complained to the Governor of the prison, declaring that he too, was the victim of moral inquisitorial methods. He protested strongly that he had neither inspired nor directed nor was in any way connected with the murder of the detective Petrosino, saying that this made him the victim of a new calumny.

THE BOAT RACE.

Oxford Wins in Record Time.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Oxford are favourites for the boat race now. The betting is 5 to 2.

Experts consider the Oxford crew to be stronger and to have more stamina.

Their length is also superior, compared with that of Cambridge, who however, have a better style and finish.

LONDON APRIL 1.

Oxford won the boat race. The weather was fine and the water was smooth. There was an enormous gathering of spectators.

Oxford led throughout. They led by a length at Hammersmith Bridge. Cambridge rowed strenuously and well and made frequent spurts which enabled them to close up slightly, but Oxford retained and gradually increased their lead, being two lengths ahead at Devonshire meadows, two and a half at Barnes bridge and winning by two and three-quarter lengths. The time was 18 minutes, 29 seconds, which constitutes a record. The Princes Edward and Albert followed the race on board a launch.

The following are the results of the boat race during the last ten years. Oxford won four races, while Cambridge won six:—

	min.	secs.
1901 Oxford	22	31
1902 Camb.	19	9
1903 Camb.	19	35
1904 Camb.	21	34
1905 Oxford	20	35
1906 Camb.	19	24
1907 Camb.	20	26
1908 Camb.	19	19
1909 Oxford	19	50
1910 Oxford	20	14

REMBRANDT'S "MILL."

Picture to go to America.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The option which Lord Lansdowne granted to the nation in connection with the sale of Rembrandt's "Mill" has now expired. The money not having been forthcoming, the picture goes to America.

BOXING IN PARIS.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

The heavyweight boxers Sam MacVea and Sam Langford fought a drawn match yesterday for a purse of two thousand pounds.

THE FERRER CASE.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

MADRID, APRIL 1.

The Cabinet has resigned. The Ministers were placed in a dilemma by the debate on the republican motion in favour of the revision of the Court-martial and condemnation of Ferrer, who was executed for having instigated the Barcelona riots in 1909.

The Ministers endeavoured merely to look on, while the duel between the Conservatives, who were in the office at the time of the execution, and the Republicans was in progress. They had to intervene, however, to defend the principles of Government and the procedure of Courts-martial. Their half-hearted defence against the violent Socialist and Republican attacks on Military authorities only provoked the resentment of the latter, whose representations, it is understood, have created the crisis.

MADRID, APRIL 2.

It was suggested yesterday morning that a Military Government should come into power, but the Conservatives, regretting their attitude in the debate which led to resignation of the Cabinet are now disposed to support Senor Canalejas, who will probably remain in office with a view to enabling the Ferrer debate to be closed.

GOVERNOR OF UNITED PROVINCES.

Mr. Porter's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The following "Gazette Extraordinary" dated 31st is to-day published:—"A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and in Oudh, consequence on the deputation of the Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on special duty, the Governor-General of India is pleased under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of Acts 21 and 22, Vic. Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Selim Porter, C. S. I., Member of the Board of Revenue in the United Provinces, to be substantively *pro tempore* Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh during the absence of Sir John Hewett on the said deputation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Porter has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

AVIATORS' CLAIM AT SECUNDERABAD.

Baron de Caters' Contract.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 1.

The case in which Baron de Caters the aviator, through his attorney Mr. George Hulin sues Messrs. Cameron and Ismailjee for Rs. 5,000, balance alleged to be due on contract, and Rs. 1,150 damages for breach, came on hearing before the District Judge of Secunderabad to-day. Messrs. Venugopal and Chenoy appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. H. Judge for the defendants. The plaintiff's case is that the defendants agreed to pay him Rs. 10,000 for three aviation performances at Secunderabad. Rs. 5,000 was paid, but the balance the defendants refused to pay. Hence the suit.

The defendants in their written statement admit the terms of the contract, but allege that it was conducted by fraud and misrepresentation. When the agreement was being made the Baron represented that he had received Rs. 10,000 guarantee at Bangalore, and the receipts at one day's performance were Rs. 26,000. The defendants used these figures as the basis of their calculation, but subsequently found that these statements were untrue, that no guarantee was given at Bangalore at all, and that the receipts were nothing like what the Baron represented them to the defendants.

The Judge granted an adjournment till July 5th to enable the plaintiff, who has left India, to make a rejoinder to the defendants' written statement, and ordered the plaintiff to lodge Rs. 500 security for the costs of the suit.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL SCHEME.

Press Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 2.

With regard to the housing of the Imperial Council in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, the "*Indian Patriot* says:—"The idea of utilising the Victoria Memorial Hall for the Legislative Council originated not from the aim of enhancing the importance of the memorial, but from the sense of necessity to provide suitable habitation for the Council without any extra cost. We cannot say there is any thing repugnant in it to sentiment or practical sense. The memorial will not suffer any diminition in its importance of character, simply because it is utilised for the Council. On the other hand, the Memorial will be constantly before the public by regular association of the Legislative Council with it and by gathering representative Indians and magnates within its walls under the presidency of the Viceroy. As a Memorial merely, it may not possess the advantage of so constantly attracting notice of people towards it. The changes that may be needed in the plan of the structure is another matter which has nothing to do with the fundamental question of devoting the Memorial to a different purpose from that which was originally contemplated. Any such change will not certainly affect the character of the Memorial and it is not clear to us in what way the object of the Memorial can be defeated by the proposal now made."

A MADRAS RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Thompson, I. M. S. retired to-day from the post of Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, and Principal of the Madras Medical College. Lieut.-Col. Thompson arrived in India in 1883 and held various positions. On Lieut.-Col. Browning's retirement in 1904, Colonel Thompson returned to Madras from Secunderabad.

VICEROY AT LAHORE.

Reception of Ruling Chiefs.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 1.

This morning at 10-30 a. m. the Viceroy received visits from the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab who have assembled in Lahore to meet His Excellency. The first to arrive was H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, accompanied by the Political Agents for the Phulkian States, and Kunwar Sir Ranbir Singh and attended by nine of his principal Sardars and escorted by a party of cavalry. He was met near the gate of Government House by a deputation consisting of the Under Secretary in the Foreign Department and two A. D. C's. to the Viceroy, and on arrival at Government House he was conducted into the presence of the Viceroy by Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. The Maharajah then presented a "Nazar" and at the conclusion of the interview the usual ceremony of "atar and pan" was gone through and the Maharajah returned to his carriage. There was a guard of honour of native infantry drawn up in the garden in front of Government House and a battery of artillery fired the salutes each Chief was entitled to as he arrived,

As soon as the Maharajah left H. H. the Raja of Jind arrived and after him H. H. the Raja of Nabha, followed shortly afterwards by H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala and two of his sons. Then came H. H. the Raja of Faridkot and his mother, and lastly H. H. the Raja of Chamba. Each in turn was received with the usual ceremonies according to his rank and was presented with "atar and pan", at the conclusion of his interview.

In the meantime Lady Hardinge, accompanied by Lady Dane and Miss Sanford, motored to the Kinnaird High School and after being shown round the building proceeded to the city gate where they got out of their motor and mounted on elephants which were in readiness for them, and then rode through the city to the Victoria School. Her Excellency was received by Miss Bose and shown round the establishment. Her Excellency manifested the greatest interest in all she saw, while Miss Sanford endeared herself in the hearts of the young people by her charming manner and graceful presence. At the conclusion of the visit Her Excellency and Lady Dane remounted their elephants and rode to where the motors were waiting, and motored back to Government House.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock His Excellency, accompanied by his staff, started in the carriages to return the visits of the Ruling Chiefs escorted by the Punjab Light Horse and the 37th Lancers. In the first carriage with the Viceroy were Mr. L. W. Reynolds and Colonel Maxwell, V.C., Military Secretary. In front of the house of each Chief was drawn up a guard of honor of the Imperial Service Troops which received the Viceroy and presented arms on his arrival. On the conclusion of the visit "attar and pan" was presented to His Excellency and he was escorted by the Chief to his carriage.

After completing the round the Viceroy drove to the Museum where he was joined by Her Excellency and H. H. Sir Louis and Lady Dane and tea was served. At 5 p. m. Their Excellencies proceeded to the Punjab University Hall where His Excellency was received at the main entrance by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Syndicate in their prescribed academical costumes.

HONORARY DEGREE OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY TO THE VICEROY.

When His Excellency the Patron of the University had taken his seat His Honour the Chancellor declared the Convocation open. The Vice-Chancellor then read the resolution of the Senate passed unanimously at the meeting held on 29th March, that His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, patron of the Punjab University, is by reason of the eminent position and attainments a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Literature and that according to the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Universities' Act of 1904 the said degree be conferred upon him *honoris causa*.

The Vice-Chancellor, in reading the resolution of the Senate, said that they met to do honour to one whose distinguished career in the service of his country is writ large on the pages of history of their own times and referred to the interests His Excellency had taken in the welfare of the students of another University. Continuing he said that he was asked by the representatives of the Punjab University students to give expression to their sentiments of appreciation of His Excellency's personal interest in the welfare of the Indian students which had deeply touched their hearts. The Chancellor then conferred the degree on His Excellency.

The Chancellor then on behalf of the Senate and with the assistance of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature upon His Excellency in the following words:—

"In accordance with the resolution of the Senate just read and by the virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of this University, I admit Your Excellency to the degree of Doctor of Literature and in token thereof I present to you this diploma and authorise you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia to this degree."

The Chancellor having declared the Convocation closed, His Excellency then received addresses from the Lahore Municipality, the Muslim League, and the Punjab Hindu Sabha, one after another and made suitable replies to each address as it was presented.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

The following is the text of His Excellency's reply to the address presented by the Lahore Municipality this evening:—"Gentlemen of the Municipality of Lahore, I am to have other opportunities of speaking while I am in your city, but it has given me particular pleasure to receive this address from you, who represent the capital of the Province, and not any particular section but classes of the community. The connection of my grandfather with your city, of which he bore the name, gives it a particular interest for me and it is natural that I should have included it in the first tour. Since those days you have made and are making wonderful progress. Lahore is, as you have pointed out, now a great educational centre. You hold up before me a somewhat lofty ideal in this matter. The coping stone implies an educational edifice that can be built according to plan, but education is of its nature a place in the plans of which there can be no finality. Each new step forward in the progress of civilisation opens out new vistas of knowledge and there is no subject in the world about which opinions differ so completely and ideas undergo such continual change as that of education. Of its importance there is no room nor any doubt, and my Government will do all they can to foster its development and ensure growth along healthy lines. Of the amenities and beauties of your city I have seen something and hope to see more. You will not expect me to deal with your problem of water supply and your Lieutenant-Governor would not thank me were I to make any promise on behalf of the Punjab Government, but I feel confident that any proposals that you may submit to him will receive his close and sympathetic attention. I must congratulate the Punjab upon the hearty response it has made to the appeal for funds fitly to commemorate our late King-Emperor. It was my happy lot to be from time to time close to His Majesty's person and to learn something of his kindliness of heart which turned his thoughts so constantly towards alleviation of human suffering. I feel confident that you could have selected no memorial which would have pleased him more, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the improvements which it will secure for your city. The day is not far distant when we shall welcome among us his son and successor, His Majesty King George V. almost on the threshold of his reign, an universal prayer will go up in many tongues that he may live long to rule over destines in peace and happiness. I have been deeply touched by the enthusiastic reception that I have met with at the Convocation from the students of Lahore University, which I understand is partly due to the interest that I am taking in the lot of their fellow students in Calcutta. I never intended that the visit I paid one morning to several students' messes should be known to the public any more than it was known to the students themselves at the time, but I wanted to see with my own eyes and to verify personally what I have heard as to the unsatisfactory condition under which they live, of which I obtained on that occasion ample ocular proof. I am glad to say that the Government of India have since been able to allocate 12 or 13 lakhs to provide for hostel accommodation in Calcutta and the mofussil and which is more still needed to provide an adequate number of hostels for the thousands of students in Calcutta. The past had its triumphs and the present may have its successes, but it is on the horizon of the future that our watchful eyes should be fixed, and it is for that reason that the future needs of the students and youths of this country will always receive from me sympathetic consideration and attention. Lady Hardinge joins me in thanking you heartily, gentlemen, for your kindly welcome and for your address as well as for the beautiful casket in which it is enclosed."

PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE.

In reply to the address of the Punjab Moslim League, Lahore, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—"Gentlemen of the Punjab Muslim League, I thank you very heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me on the occasion of this my my first visit to Lahore. It is my business to treat the different provinces of India with strictest impartiality. But I do not think any one will blame me if I confess to a special attraction to the Punjab which occupied so much of the attention and activity of my grandfather during his Indian career and of which the history has been familiar to me since the earliest childhood. Out of those sanguinary struggles into which he was plunged much against his will, was born this fair addition to the sisterhood of Indian provinces and he would have rejoiced if he could have foreseen how bright a future lay before a land so torn at that time by dissension and strife. I cannot attempt to cover the past progress in every direction that has taken place since those days, but I propose to say a few words on this subject of education. When the British administration first began, there were Arabic and Sanskrit and Gurmukhi schools of a religious character, but the most genuine educational institutions in the country were Persian schools where the teachers were almost exclusively Mahomadans. These schools formed the foundation of the Government vernacular school system. The Department of Public Instruction in the Punjab was organised in 1856 and there were at that time 34 schools maintained from public funds, besides a dozen mission schools. You have now 4,351 public institutions, including 17 colleges besides 2,882 private institutions, and your scholars number nearly 32 lakhs. This is an advance of which there is no cause to be ashamed, but the goal is still far distant when every boy or girl and every young man and maiden should have an education in what is best calculated to qualify for their own path in life and for the good of the community as a whole. That is an ideal you must all put before you, but shall have to struggle against disappointments. Meantime, the Government have shown how much importance they attach to this matter by the creation of a special Department of Education and by the apportionment of a special grant of over 90 lakhs for educational purposes in the Budget of this year. The Imperial Legislative Council has displayed its keen interest in frequent discussions of the subject, and you Muslims of the Punjab have shown what you think about education by your corporate action in founding your Islamia College and its linked schools to which I wish all success, and by your spirited response to the appeal for a Muslim University so recently carried through the length and breadth of India under the brilliant leadership of His Highness the Aga Khan. I have listened with pleasure to your appreciation of the schemes of Reforms so recently introduced and note your quickness to appreciate the confirmation by my Government in the Legislative Council of the pledges that have been given to you. You may rest assured that pledges once given by the Government will not be broken whenever you may yourselves come forward to say that you no longer require the privilege of separate representation. I cannot say, if when such a day comes, it will be evidence of a spirit of mutual toleration and enlightened progress which must be a happy augury for the peace and welfare of your motherland. At the same time it must be a source of satisfaction to you as it is to me to find that Mahomedans have in recent years by their merit and abilty secured distinction in the public service. I thank you Muslims of the Punjab for the unswerving loyalty which you have always displayed during the restless time of recent years and for that steadfast loyalty to the throne and person of His Majesty, of which you have given so many proofs in the past. We should shortly see our King-Emperor, face to face, and I am sure that the Mahomedan community will take no backward part in giving him a warm and heartfelt welcome. In conclusion, I thank you cordially for the good wishes you have expressed for the success of my administration and for the welcome that you have extended to Lady Hardinge and myself and I thank you for the address you have presented to me and the handsome casket in which it is enclosed."

THE SIKH COMMUNITY.

H. E. the Viceroy in reply to the address from the Sikh community of Lahore said:—"Gentlemen of the Sikh community, it is a great pleasure to me to receive this address from you and I thank you very heartily for your kind words of welcome. You belong to a race whose name stands for the mainly virtues of courage and loyalty, not only in your home between your five rivers, but throughout the whole of the civilised world. Of your courage, as you remind me my grandfather had an

perience, was not always pleasant. Since 1843 his successors have found it allied to a devoted loyalty which has rung as true as steel and stood the test of many a hard-fought fight. If I understood you aright you urged that you should obtain a greater proportion of appointments in the civil administration in order that education among you may receive a stimulus. It is true that the Sikhs have not owned a large share of posts in the civil departments. This is because until recently you have been backward in education. You are now making real efforts to make up leeway and I am assured by His Honour Sir Louis Dane that when qualified men are available Government will only be too ready to give them their fair share of appointments. The interest you are taking in female education is a particularly favourable omen of healthy progress. You remarked that the chief impetus for the spread of education has so far been Government service, and I fear that there is a good deal of truth in that, but it is not right that it should be so. The object of education should never be limited to so narrow a field. If all the world were Government servants, who would till the fields? And speaking to you, who are mostly an agricultural community, I would say that the educated agriculturist is probably the better man than the uneducated, and I would draw your attention to the value of an agricultural education and the facilities afforded by the great Agricultural College opened less than two years ago at Lyallpur, some converting arid wastes into a prosperous country site, the opening of canal colonies and the liberal policy which the Government have pursued in their administrations. From this point of view the Punjab is an object-lesson to the whole world, of what engineering skill combined with capital can perform, and I am glad to think that such staunch and tried friends as yourselves, should have secured so full a share of these benefits.

"The happy language in which you refer, gentlemen, to the approaching visit of His Most Gracious Majesty adds some more to the innumerable testimonies I have received of the deep feelings of loyalty and devotion with which his decision to come and hold his own Durbar in India is regarded, and I have no doubt as to the cordial welcome awaiting the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on their arrival.

"Let me thank you once more, gentlemen of the Sikh community, for the very kind welcome which you have extended to Lady Hardinge and myself and I thank you warmly for the address and for the handsome box in which it is enclosed."

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

The following is the reply to the address presented by the Punjab Hindu Sabha:—"Gentlemen of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, please accept my warmest thanks for the cordial welcome which you have extended to Lady Hardinge and myself on behalf on the Hindu inhabitants of the Punjab at this occasion of the first visit to your province. I am sorry to think that there are matters about which you as a community feel aggrieved and no one can blame you if you put forward your views about them at the proper time. I can assure you that the Government will lend a sympathetic ear to what you may have to say. I can only hope that if you do not get all you want, you will at least be given by Government credit for attempting to reconcile conflicting interests in a spirit of fairness and impartiality. But I am very grateful to you for not seizing the present opportunity and I thank you for the courteous and considerate spirit which has taught you to recognise that the time I have been in India is too short to permit of my fully grasping all the bearings of the difficult problems with which the administration of this great country is surrounded. The remark which you have quoted from my speech to the Bombay Muslim League contains an elemental truth in relation to politics which I do not think would any one care to deny and it is a truth which I earnestly hope all will recollect whether they be Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, Parsi, Angio-Indian or whatever their race and religion, in the endevour they should all be making to become better and happier men and better and more useful citizens. In well-chosen words you have given me another message of loyal devotion and of joyful anticipation to send to the King-Emperor in regard to his approaching visit to your shores and I will know that India will sink all differences of opinion in uniting to give His Majesty a loyal and hearty welcome. I thank you again, gentlemen for the kind words with which you have received Lady Hardinge and myself. I thank you warmly for your address and for the handsome casket in which it is enclosed."

DINNER PARTY.

There was a dinner party at Government House and amongst the guests in addition to the Viceregal party were the following:—H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Reid, the Hon'ble Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Kensington, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Rattigan, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. Fenton, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Burt, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Bemian Mohamed Shafi, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mr. Tollington, the Hon'ble R. S. Shadi Lal, Dr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. Atkins, Sir P. C. Chtatterjee, Mr. Warburton and Faquir Sayzad Iftikhar-ud-din.

Before dinner the Viceroy held an informal investiture and decorated the Hon'ble Mr. Fenton with the C. S. I. and Mr. Warburton and Faquir Sayzad Eftikhar-ud-Din with the C. I. E.

LAHORE, APRIL 2.

His Excellency attended Divine service at the Cathedral at about 11 a.m. and in the afternoon in company with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceregal staff paid a visit to Jehangir and Nurjehan's tomb at Shahdra.

The Durbar comes off to-morrow afternoon. A rehearsal of the elephant procession that is to come off to-morrow was given this morning. There will be a State dinner to-morrow night at Government House.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

A Calcutta "Gazette Extra ordinary" announces that in supersession of the provisions of the previous notice of the 4th sale of opium to be held on Tuesday, any purchaser at the time of receiving his pass may claim a certificate that the opium purchased forms part of the 15,440 chests allotted this year for shipment to China. There will be no separate sale on that date of opium specially for China.

THE PRESS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 1.

The "Shanti," an Urdu Newspaper, published at Rawalpindi, which last year paid a security of Rs. 500 on starting has been called upon to deposit and has deposited, Rs. 500 for its Press.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY.

H. E. the Governor's Speech.

The several divisions of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association gave a demonstration of first aid in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, Bombay, on Saturday. H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided and H. E. Lady Clarke gave away the prizes. Their Excellencies were on arrival received by Major-General Swann, President of the Bombay Centre; Lt.-Col Sir Richard Temple, Assistant Director of the Association in London; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police; and Mr. H. G. Clark, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Centre.

PROGRESS OF AMBULANCE WORK.

After the demonstration had been given, Major-General Swann, in opening the proceedings, said: Your Excellencies,—It is now near as possible a year since I had last the pleasure of standing in this place and giving an account of the work done by the Bombay Centre in the previous year. I am glad to say that during the past year there has been continued progress—perhaps not so fast as might be wished; but, at all events, it is a satisfactory progress. During last year there were 476 candidates for the First Aid Certificates, of whom 423 passed. 240 native policemen were re-examined, all of whom passed. There were also 55 candidates for the certificate required by the Board of Trade to be obtained by mercantile marine officers, all of whom passed. The annual competition for the Police Shield was held on the 28th instant when the "L" Division were successful. Teams from the G. I. P. Railway Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and the Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, went to Allahabad in February to compete for the shields for the Railways and Volunteers, and the Brigade cup, all the competitions being for all India. The G. I. P. Railway team were second in the Railway Shield competition, and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles second in that for Volunteers. During this year the work has progressed rapidly, and a large number of the men on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have qualified. This and the G. I. P. are now forming centres of their own, so as to be better able to deal with the work up the line. A meeting was held last week in connection with the formation of an European division of the Brigade, and it is hoped that this will very soon be working. A definite scheme for providing ambulances in various parts of the city is now with the Municipal Commissioner, and it it hoped that there will soon be 11 of these, with the necessary equipment, at the various police stations. In this connection the Committee would wish to express their grateful thanks to Mr. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner, for his great help in all matters connected with the working of the centre. The scheme has so far progressed satisfactorily, and all that we now want is ambulances. I have not yet seen patriotic philanthrophists come forward to provide us with these. So far only one gentleman Mr. P. B. Press has been kind enough to present us with a field ambulance. During the year the Parsi Division has been doing excellent work, attending public functions, athletic meetings, etc., when a large number of cases have been attended to. They have also removed from place to place a number of sick and injured persons. For this latter purpose it is very desirable that a horse ambulance should be available in Bombay, as at present we have to use the ordinary hand ambulances. There is a hope that the Brigade may eventually be presented with a horse ambulance, though personally I should wish it to be a motor ambulance as we pride ourselves to be living in an up-to-date city of higher civilization I think it, would be a retrograde movement to go back upon a horse ambulance. And here is a chance for local philanthrophists to come forward and assist us in this matter. Now, as Sir Richard Temple has kindly consented to address us on the work of the Association, I will not detain you any longer.

SIR R. TEMPLE.

Sir R. Temple then said:—I feel sure in the first place that the remarks which have fallen from General Swann have been a source of great pleasure to a body of men with a common object in view to hear that their ideals are approaching realization. It is not my intention to address you at length to-day as no doubt you are all waiting to hear the remarks of His Excellency who is to follow me, but I have something of consequence to say to you this afternoon and I would ask your attention for a short while. At the outset let me say how pleased I am to have an opportunity of meeting here contingents of men from the Police, Railway and Volunteers who have all taken the trouble to pass the examinations of St. John Ambulance Association. I am also informed that you all hope to continue your instructions, so that you may become members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and it is for this reason that I am more than pleased to find amongst you members of the Parsi Division of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. I have already spoken more than once in this country on the work of St. John Ambulance Association so with your permission I will in this circumstances now take the opportunity of addressing you upon the equally important subject of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

I have in my hand the last available report of the Parsi Division and upon that I will make one or two remarks, though I hope His Excellency will not think I am about to trespass upon his ground. Indeed the points I will take up are too technical to be likely to be entered into in a general review of the work. The first is the signs of efficiency displayed by first aid given by members in street accidents and in sudden emergencies and on public occasions, such as football and hockey matches, when accidents are likely to occur. I see several instances recorded and this goes to the very root of Brigade work. The Brigade are established for this very purpose. However, in so great a city as Bombay, in order to really cope with the accidents daily occurring the local corps should be a very strong one and I cannot but hope that in time the force of the excellent example given by the Parsis will result in something like sufficient numbers coming forth to fulfil your great object.

The next point I notice is again as to the signs of efficiency in the many cases of removal of invalids. You cannot be too strongly encouraged in this form of work nor can you follow a line of action or policy more likely to bring the work into good repute leading to a general appreciation of its value. The third and last point I would notice is a very wise decision referred to in the report to offer assistance to invalids at all hours. This is the essence of the work, for the whole teaching of the St. John Ambulance Association centres round immediate assistance to the sick and injured, and you cannot keep this all important point too strongly before your minds.

You will have perceived that just now I was careful to give the Parsi Division its full title, the Parsi Division of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. I did so of set purpose because on this point which is of some importance to all the members and specially to the officers and many mistakes are being made all over India even among the principal officials of the Indian Branch. The position does not seem to be understood and I will try and make it clear.

I see that the cover of your report has on it Parsi Ambulance Brigade and one of your chief officials spoke to me of the Parsi Brigade and the Jewish Brigade in Bombay, and the same mistake seems to have been made elsewhere frequently. Now please remember that there is only one St John Ambulance Brigade for all the Empire. The term implies a particular divison of ambulance work and has no local significance whatever. For local purposes the Brigade is divided into corps and divisions, the unit being the division. For Bombay a corps has been formed and you are a division of that corps.

Now, let me explain that the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been established by the Order of St. John as a part of its Ambulance Department, for you must remember that the Order of St. John itself does other things besides ambulance work. The very nature of Brigade work implies the maintenance of discipline and therefore all its members to be of any practical use as such must conform to the general regulations of the Brigade and any modification which may be desired to suit the local circumstances must be confirmed by the Order before they are acted on, and I would ask all, officers and members, to bear this in mind. Let me explain further the distinction between St. John Ambulance Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Both are parts of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John. The St. John Ambulance Association is a teaching body only and has no care for the future maintenance of efficiency by those to whom it gives a certificate. The St John Ambulance Brigade consists of those who have agreed to maintain their efficiency and to use their knowledge when required. You will observe the great distinction a of certificate from the Association does not imply continued efficiency whereas the membership of the Brigade does. The latter is a body of organized certificate holders.

This takes me to my next point. Every member of the Brigade must be a certificate holder, and no Brigade unit is recognised or registered unless this is apparent. I wish to lay stress on this as many mistakes have been made in India in regard to it and disappointment has been the result. What happens is this—a local meeting is held with much enthusiasm. A certain number of persons are given honorary position of distinction in the newly formed local division of the Brigade and a certain number of names are sent to us without any note of qualification. In fact a small army is being created in this way consisting of hon. generals, a commander and privates without qualification. The result is that the local movement does not receive recognition from us, much disappointment is caused and so the local movement fizzles out. You will perceive that we want to avoid fiascoes of this kind and hence my note of warning. A word as to the Brigade official and their position. The settled policy of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John is to separate the officials of the St. John Ambulance Association from those of the St. John Ambulance Brigade as far as possible. This is the result of long experience, and no Association officials as such should exercise any control over members of the Brigade. It frequently happens that for local reason the same person is an official of the Brigade and the Association but in all such cases the control over the members of the Brigade is in this capacity of a Brigade official only and his responsibility is to the Brigade and not to the Association superior authorities.

For the same reason of keeping apart the Brigade and Association interests local brigade funds should so far as possible be self-supporting and you should not allow yourselves to get into the position of being under the financial control of centres or Association committees. Financial control of this kind has always been found to fail after many trials. By all means let local centres and committees help the corps and divisions of the Brigade financially where necessary and were they can, but in such a way as to have any power of interference. As to the creation of superior Brigade officers in India or any place overseas that depends entirely on the strength of the Brigade units in the country, and as the movement is still in embryo in India I fear you will have to hold yourself in patience until corps are large enough before any Deputy or Assistant Commissioner can be appointed, and as to this I may tell you that it is the policy of the Ambulance Department to appoint as far as may be possible separate persons to the superior posts in the Association and the Brigade—two offices should not be merged in the same individual and so far as we can we try to arrange to this.

For the rest you can hardly do better than follow Col. Bowdler's excellent memorandum of 1908 on the subject of the Brigade overseas and this leads me to mention his resignation after many years of active and faithful service for the Order of St. John. His successor as Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is Major-General A. C. Dalton, late Inspector-General of Garrison Artillery, one of the oldest of the supporters of the Ambulance work, he has been forming classes for nearly thirty years, who started centres and classes at every foreign station at which he was quartered in a long service, and has served on the central executive committee for years. In so enthusiastic and experienced an adviser you have indeed a friend to whom you can always turn with confidence.

A word as to my own position here. As Directors of the Ambulance Department the Order of St. John holds Lord Breadalbane and myself reponsible not only for both the Association and the Brigade, but besides these the department does work in other directions, and they are more numerous than you may suspect. One object of my visit to India was to see for myself what progress was being made and to give what advise and assistance I could, as a result of our long experience in England and the Empire. It is on this ground that I venture to conclude my remarks with some words of advice.

There is no doubt of late years the work of St. John has progressed greatly and that performed by the leaders of the movement in this country has been heavy. The result is that ambulance work is in the aid and there is much to be proud of going on everywhere. At the same time let me assure you that the movement is nevertheless in an embryonic condition and requires the fostering care of the parent Association in England. I would ask you to be careful not to go ahead too fast and to be content with a steady progress, avoid paper progress at the expense of the real and do not lay too much stress on the reports of meetings and so on and be careful to see that real work is the result of those meetings, or the only result which will thereby be achieved will be that you have merely contributed to the glorification of a few individuals with axes to grind. Public meetings are necessary to start all movements but they achieve nothing if the work end there try and avoid that and finally if you will consider with sympathy the advise of those who are well experienced in this particular work you will have a better chance of doing well in the end than if you go on unheeding in your own inexperienced way.

Before I close I would like to notice one serious omission in the local Corps and that is the absence of a nursing division. I have never reviewed a corps of the Brigade in England without finding a goodly contingent of the nursing division present and I should very much like to see the same thing here. Now I have the greatest pleasure in informing you that it will be my duty to report to H. R. H the Grand Prior and the Chapter General the disinterested and earnest efforts that have come to my notice in many quarters, and in no quarter has the work more essentially willingly carried on than in the Native States. I can only hope that in a short time the example set by the existing Bombay Division will bear good fruit and that before long the Police, the Railway and Volunteer Rifles will meet together in friendly rivalry as divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Bombay. (Applause).

Her Excellency Lady Clarke then gave away the prizes to the successful competitors of the different divisions. Among the prize-winners were two Parsi ladies, Miss Banubai Pirojshaw Daruwalla, who won the house nursing prize, and Miss Piroja Rustomji Shroff, who won the first aid prize.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor addressing the assembly said:—

Sir Richard Temple, General Swann, ladies and gentlemen,—Little has been left for me to say after the excellent and helpful speeches of General Swann and Sir R. Temple. Since I last saw a demonstration of ambulance work here, there has been steady progress and I am glad to know that the Parsi Division has been able to turn its knowledge to practical account in attending to cases of injury and illness. It is satisfactory that Bombay was well represented at the all India competitions at Allahabad and though our teams did not secure the first prizes on this occasion, I am sure they were not far behind the winners, and that they will be encouraged to further efforts. The ambulance arrangements in this City have hitherto been inadequate, and I am very glad to learn that eleven police stations will shortly be provided with equipment, as a result of the co-operation of the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner of Police. A horse ambulance would be a great advantage, as the distances which injured persons may have to be conveyed to the nearest hospital must often be considerable. Perhaps some public benefactor, who realizes this need, will come to the assistance of the Association with the necessary funds. I hope that the European Division of the Brigade which is now being organized will prove a great success and will secure the support of all who wish to acquire knowledge which may at any time be the means of saving the life or the limbs of some suffering fellow creature.

In England the ambulance movement under the guidance of the order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem has attained large dimensions in recent years. We in India have still much to accomplish in this beneficient direction and Lady Clarke and I are anxious to help the movement by all means in our power. The establishment of a local centre in each of our large towns ought not to be a difficult task if a few of the leading people, official and non-official, will give their time and thought to this most important cause. Our medical officers will always be ready to give assistance in spreading knowledge of first aid, which cannot be too widely diffused, and the educated classes in India can show, in practical fashion, their sympathy for the masses by preparing themselves to render the help of which there must often be need. The excellent demonstration which we have seen is a convincing object-lesson of the advantages which training affords, and it needs little imagination to grasp the fact that knowledge of ambulance work is a power which must render its possessor a more efficient citizen, because he carries with him always the potentiality of a great service to others and of the lasting happiness which such a service can bring. In the case of accident or sudden illness the best intentions and the liveliest sympathy may be utterly useless. Knowledge alone counts, and it is the great object of the St. John Ambulance Association to place that knowledge at the disposal of all who will give the time and trouble necessary to acquire it. I earnestly hope that if I am able to be present at another gathering here next year, we may be able to record a fresh step in advance in this Presidency, which may well hope to lead in a movement fraught with kindly and humane consideration for the needs of the people of India. (Loud Applause.)

Three hearty cheers were then given for their Excellencies, and the proceedings terminated.

THE KHULNA GANG CASE.

Accused Treated with Clemency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The Khulna political gang case came before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Caspersz and Mr. Justice Mukherjee at the High Court to-day when the accused pleaded guilty.

The Crown then entered a *nolle prosequi* against one of the accused who was thereupon acquitted. As regards the remaining seventeen the Court said it had been decided to show clemency by letting them off on their giving recognisance bonds for their future good behaviour. One of the accused is an M A., of the Calcutta University.

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoners in the dock, said: "Nikhileswar Bhattacharjee and those who are standing with you in the dock have pleaded guilty to the offence with which you are charged, and though the law sanctions a severe penalty for this crime, the Government, it has been represented to us, in view of all circumstances, has suggetted and asked us that we should deal with you leniently. Though the Advocate-General intimated to us that this comes to his recent knowledge, I do not understand that he disassociated himself with what he has placed before the Court. What he suggested is that, having regard to all the circumstances and the length of time you have been in custody, you should enter into recoguition to appear and to receive judgment when called on. That is a course which points to considerable clemency on the part of the Crown and I take it as indicating that you will be of good behaviour and keep the peace. Then what you have done in the past need not mar your future career. The Government has done its part, it is for you to make a fitting response. Your counsel has assured us of your penitence and I trust that penitence is real. At any rate I would implore you for your own sake, for the sake of those who are dear and near to you and for the sake of your country, that you will make a strenuous endeavour to be loyal and peaceful citizens and show yourselves worthy of the quality of mercy that has been exercised in your favour. It would be wrong for this Court not to accede and we do willingly accede to the suggestion that has been proposed by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Government, that you should be released on your entering into your recognisance of a bond to appear and receive judgment when called on. That is a contingency which I sincerely trust will not arise. Whether it does arise or not depends on you until your behaviour is such as to call for such action you are released from this Court. I, therefore, order for your release on your entering into these bonds."

Before their Lordships rose one of the accused, a graduate of the Calcutta University said in a loud voice "Long live the King-Emperor."

LATER.

Bholanath Chakarburty, an accused in the Khulna Gang Case who was released to-day by the Chief Justice with Promotho Nath Bhattacharjee were found with having in joint possession unlicensed arms and ammunition. Promotho was prosecuted under the Arms Act before the Chief Magistrate to-day, the case is adjourned and the accused are released on bail.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Provincial Budget was presented without any material change. Sir Edward Baker announced that it had been decided in deference to representations which had been made to postpone the discussion of the Calcutta Improvement Bill until the next rains.

Replying to a question by the Maharajah of Burdwan on the subject of violence, reported to have been committed by a junior engineer of the E. I. Railway on an orderly of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sarfaraz Hussain Khan while travelling in a first class compartment in charge of his master's properties, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson Moore said that a complaint lodged before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barh had been dismissed by the Court and entered as a mistake of fact, and that the Government would not call for a report upon it. Any other official action had not been taken as the maiter had been under judicial investigation.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Death Sentence Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Nabisa Kalesa, who was convicted of murder by Mr. F. X. D'Souza, Session Judge of Bijapur, and sentenced to death.

Mr. P. M. Vinekar appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader Mr. Rao for the Crown.

It appeared that in December last the deceased Yamnavva, a little girl about seven years old, was missed by her parents. At the time of her disappearance she was wearing a pair of silver armlets and a couple of gold necklaces valued at Rs. 90. A vigorous search was made for her and on the fourth day her body was found in the river, knee-deep in water, weighed down with a heavy stone placed on the chest. When the body was taken out of water it was found that she had a deep incised wound across the throat extending from ear to ear and that the ornaments she had on her person were missing.

The first piece of evidence against the accused consisted of his own confessional statements before two magistrates. The confessions were full and detailed. Then there was the evidence against the accused that he produced the ornaments which the deceased was wearing.

The Sessions Judge, on the evidence, convicted the accused and as there was no extenuating feature in this most brutal crime he sentenced the accused to death.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal as the evidence was very cogent and satisfactory.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Britain and America.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION AGREEMEMT.

London, March 18.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward Gray) presiding at the International Arbitration League's dinner yesterday, acknowledged the cordial sincerity underlying Mr. Balfour's helpful words in the course of his recent speech in the House of Commons. Sir Edward recognised that the Unionists had initiated arbitration treaties. He explained that he had not intended in his own speech in Parliament to convey the idea that a general arbitration treaty between two great nations (Great Britain and America) would be tantamount to a defensive alliance, although if one became the object of an attack in the circumstances stated he thought there would be strong sympathy between the two treaty Powers.

That, he continued, was a matter dependent upon public opinion, but the introduction of such a condition into the proposed Britih-American treaty might impair its chance here and elsewhere, and lead others to oppose that the treaty was aimed at them. This would completely spoil its possible effect in mitigating the expenditure on armaments.

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (leader of the Labour Party), speaking to an interviewer yesterday, said he rejoiced at the prospect of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and America, but it would do more harm than good if the opinion got abroad that it was going to be a superior Anglo-Saxon alliance imposing its will upon the whole world.

PRESIDENT TAFT DELIGHTED.

Washington, March 19.

President Taft is delighted with the favourable reception accorded in England to his proposal for a British-American arbitration treaty. There is every reason, he states, to hope that other nations will follow Great Britain's lead, and that ultimately universal peace will be firmly established.

Mexican Insurrection.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST DIAZ.

New York, March 18.

An American official, who reached San Antonio (in Texas) from Mexico City yesterday, reports that a few days ago a demonstration was made in the Mexican capital against President Diaz. Revolutionary sympathisers stoned the Palace.

The Mexican Minister for Finance, who has been in New York for the past fortnight arranging for a loan, left for Mexico yesterday. He is said to be bearing peace proposals to the insurgents. These proposals are believed to include provision for a general reform in the political conditions in Mexico.

Dsiastrous Cyclone.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Sydney, March 19.

A terrific cyclone occurred at Port Douglas and Mossman on Thursday night, as a result of which hundreds of persons are homeless. Walsh's stores were level ed to the ground, the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches in both places were blown down, the Coronation Hall at Mossman, the Oddfellows' Hall at Port Douglas, and the "Record" office the Government bond, and Smith's Hall were demolished.

Timothy Joseph O'Brien was killed while assisting his mother and sister to a place of refuge, and Councillor Andrew Jackson was killed by a falling house at Killaloo. Persons had just emerged from the Government Bond at Port Douglas when the building collapsed.

The Acting Premier has received a telegram from Port Douglas stating that practically every building in the town has been levelled.

Canadian Political Scene.

ATTACK ON THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, March 18.

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Ewart, a noted lawyer, made an attack upon the Governor-General (Earl Grey) for his activity on behalf of the Overseas Club. He described Earl Grey as a perfervid Imperialist, whose dearest wish was to unite Canada politically and for war purposes with the motherland. The chief obstacle in the path of the Imperialist was the Canadian Nationalist.

A lively scene occurred during the sitting.

Dr. Neeley accused Mr. Glen Campbell of having acted against the country's interests by seeking to influence the Lands Department in a certain matter.

The Deputy-Speaker was unable to restore order for a considerable time.

Canada and America.

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Ottawa, March 18.

In the Legislature of Ontario yesterday, a resolution condemning the Canadian-American tariff reciprocity agreement was carried by an overwhelming majority. The memebers cheered for the King, and sang the National Anthem.

London, March 18.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" states: "A politician, who reflects eastern opinion, declares that there has been nothing more remarkable in Candian political history than the revolt against the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement. At the outset the country was momentarily stunned at the unexpected realisation of almost half a century's aspiration for freer access to American markets, but a deeper reading of the compact revealed its revolutionary character, and an agitation against it has set in with surprising vigour and volume, and is making amazing headway throughout the Dominion."

European Armies.

Paris, March 18.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Clemental, Reporter of the Army Estimates, states that since 1833 military expenditure had been increased in four European countries as follows:—Germany, by 195 per cent.; Austria, by 112 per cent.; Russia, by 69 per cent.; France, by 49 per cent.

A Question of Dignity.

London, March 17.

The University College School, at Hampstead, has decided to forego a grant of £3,000 a year from the London County Council, because the grant carries with it the condition that free scholarships shall be awarded to board school scholars. The action taken by the College authorities was due to class prejudice on the part of fee-paying scholars, and to objections from the parents.

Home Rule.

STATEMENT BY MR J. REDMOND.

London, March 18.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in an article in "Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper," cites the granting of autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine and also the existence of Germany's 25 autonomous States as well as our own colonial experience—especially the latest instance, that of South Africa—as having convinced him that the time is near when the successful working of Home Rule in Ireland will be taken as a matter of course.

The Baghdad Railway.

CONCESSION BY TURKEY.

London, March 18.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has agreed to allow the Baghdad Railway Company to extend its line to Bagdad, the Company renouncing its line upon a 4 per cent. increase in the Turkish Custom duties, and receiving instead the security of the Empire's general revenues. The company will build a branch line to Osmaniah and and Alexandretta, and will codstruct a harbour at the latter place.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople declares that the Company has agreed to the Porte's arranging for the construction of the section connecting Baghdad with the Persian Gulf, on the basis of Germany's having equal participation with any foreign Power.

South Africa.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Capetown, March 18.

The Union Parliament has adopted the clause in the Post Office Bill, refusing to make mail contracts with shipping companies granting rebates of freight rates.

The Parliamentary Education Committee recommends the arrangement of the languages question in State schools by recognising the option of parents to have their children taught either English or both languages.

Irrigation in America.

A HUGE DAM.

Chicago, March 19.

Mr. Roosevelt, yesterday, opened a great storage dam in Arizona, in connection with the Salt River irrigation project. The dam, which is 25 miles long, and is the second largest in the world, contains sufficient water to submerge the whole of Delaware State to a depth of one foot. It is capable of irrigating an area of 250,000 acres, and it is expected that it will be the means of making the Salt River valley the richest in America. The reservoir bears Mr. Roosevelt's name.

Billiards.

London, March 18.

John Roberts, on behalf of Gray, has issued a challenge to Stevenson to play a match of 18,000 up for £1,000 a-side, and two-thirds of the gate. He stipulates that ivory balls shall be used, and that the match shall take place in September.

London, March 19.

The billiard match between G. Gray, of Australia and C. Harverson, a prominent English player resulted in a win for Gray by 8,000 points to 3,804. Gray made a break of 2,196 (unfinished), including 540 consecutive losing hazards. He monopolised three sittings in making the break, and great enthusiasm prevailed when he passed the 2,000. The hall was in an uproar for many minutes.

The meeting of the world's champion, H. W. Stevenson, and Gray is unlikely, but a match between Gray and M. Inman is almost assured. Crystalate balls will be used, and the match will be for £250 aside; the winner to take 60 per cent. of the gate.

[Gray's break of 1,895 is easily a world's record. The previous best, 1,576, was established by Gray early in the present month. During his tour of England, he has won all his matches, and in some cases he conceded big starts. He has made about 16 breaks of over 1,000, and it is now generally recognised in England that, although they have not met, Stevenson is no match for the young Australian.]

THE PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

Wanted Cordial Unanimity in the Corporation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whatever may be the undercurrent of feeling and sentiment that may be agitating the minds of the factious spirits in the Corporation of Bombay on the question of the appointment of the new President, all sensible men do wish from their inward hearts, that for the very honour of the Corporation itself, he that is appointed to the post in the year of grace 1911-12, should get the Chair by an unanimous verdict of that body and nothing short of it. To have this coveted chair by opposition and division, which should be the last thing ever allowed in this particular election, would indeed savour of the want of true confidence on the part of the ultimate winner whoever he may be, and a President who gets appointed by a majority only of a few votes snatched after a hard canvassing of days and weeks could hardly be said to have won an achievement which would redound to his credit or raise his dignity in public estimation. The very competition that prevails this time for the post denotes that more regard is being paid to the mere love of ambition rather than to the intrinsic worth and merit in the man, though all would agree as far as the President's election is concerned, that the Corporation of Bombay should remain above board, strictly eschewing all the disgusting elements of fierce faction fights with the attendant unseemly wrangling about them, so as to ward off any tendency at undue heat and acrimony being imported into what should be at all times a sober and dignified civic affair, requiring full decency, forethought and tact in its management. Good were the days in the years gone by when the appointment of the President of the Corporation was considered as a well-deserved reward of hard, unostentatious and useful civic services rendered by the nominated in that body, services that extending over a number of years bore on the face of the thing the unerring impress of consistent and sustained activities evinced in the enhancement of the best interests of the city and its citizens, and discharged ungrudgingly with a true and patient self-sacrificing spirit, which proved in itself a civic virtue and eminence of no mean order. Such nominations were carried "nem con" by the Corporation in those days, bearing unmistakeably from year to year a true sense of recognition and appreciation of the most deserving, and an high honour unto the first-rate men. But with the sense of immediate gain in the shape of titles and decorations proving overpowering on that part of the Corporation for whom Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia seems to hold a sort of brief (vide his letters in your esteemed journal last month), this election affair of the Presidentship seem to be slowly deteriorating in importance, and within the last decade occasions have occurred, when the old and sound cannon of electing the President by an unanimous and solid vote was departed from to serve the ends of this or that rival candidate. The year that saw Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya in the President's chair by a thin majority, brought with it the reversal of the old healthy policy of appointing the President with the entire, unanimous and friendly concurrence of the whole House. Again in the year that brought Sir (then Mr.) Vithaldas D. Thackersey to the Chair, the former and spontaneous unanimity in the appointment was found to be nowhere existing. And for the third time within recent memory the public of Bombay will have to witness on Monday next the 3rd April, the uncheerful aspect of a House divided against itself so to say, in appointing its new President, for the only reason that this being the much-talked of Coronation year rival candidates of various sizes and assortments have been brought out to fight out their own chance as best as their respective strength and support would permit them to win the game! It is a rueful commentary on the public life of advancing Bombay that the appointment of the Corporation's President has after all degenerated into a game of cards and no mistake! To what a sad pass to be sure the thing has drifted! and as fate would have it, in this particular election too, it is said, a regular caucus has been formed to win the game at the point of the bayonet in the Corporation Hall in certain of the interests concerned.

Is Sir P. M. Mehta to be ousted and made to suffer for the fault of his towering personality, so galling and unbearable to his detractors? But is he really in the running for this honour? Only names of two estimable Councillors have been officially made known, and if Sir Pherozeshah is really in the field, how is it that no authentic information relating thereto has come out? It may be contended that constitutionally that is not necessary. Be it so. But if Sir Pherozeshah is to stand, what steps have been already taken by the wiser members of the Corporation to have the presidential honour deservedly bestowed upon him for the fourth time in this memorable year? On the previous three occasions he obtained the suffrage of the Corporation by a cordial unanimity befitting his status as the leader of the House. Why then this time there are rivals against him, and one of them the ever sedate Mr. Munmohandas Ramji who is known to respect Sir Pherozeshah as his veritable "Guru"? So far as the true public opinion can be gauged the general wish has been expressed that that valiant and high souled patriot, who has, without the least self-aggrandisement on his part, but at tremendous personal sacrifices extending over years be it noted, right royally served his country and his countrymen, should have this distinction conferred upon him by a thorough approval and approbation of the Corporation, if he has at all consented to stand. A distinguished writer has truly said that "on their own merit modest men are dumb." And it is as clear as the noon-day sun, that in his whole estimable public career extending over four decades and more as citizen, counsellor, rorporator, fenator and politician, that man of parts has absolutely never identified himself with any honour hunting race, nor put forward his commending strength, at any time to mean and aggressive advantage. Is it not then becoming on the part of the Corporation, that when in December next our beloved Sovereign on his landing in Bombay as the Emperor of India to be crowned, becomes the happy recipient of the address of welcome of that body the perfect eligibility of Sir P. M. Mehta should be unanimously recognised as the star of the first magnitude, to be the sole and acknowledged prestige-bearer and spokesman of the Corporation in their most respectful greetings to be offered to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, and as a recognition withal of all the best in him that he has given for the best of Bombay and whole India? That is his desert. Mr. Joseph Baptista, in one of his excellent letters to you, Sir, has put the case in a nutshell the other day in remarking that "nobody should be so vain as to seek the honour, but that the Corporation should spontaneously offer it to Sir Pherozshah Mehta who has laboured for the city like a Titan for forty-five years."

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 31.] [BOMBAY, April 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 3-4		1-16
do. Rentes ...	93 1-2	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-14	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 31	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-43	1-2	
do. do. New York ..	4-85	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p. c.		
do. Short London Bills	Un inst.	since	
3 months' sight ..	2 1-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 23-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS :—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 2,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	290,000
Bar Gold to Bombay.....	220,000
Silver to Calcutta	30,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm with a good demand.	
Total Sales	...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		.....
Imports	...	10,000
Mid-Americans	...	7-70+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7-42 —01	7-42 —01	7-33 —01	7-33 —01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7-11 —02	6-83 —01	6-70 —01	6-65 —02

New York Official noon call May 14-36+06 July 14-10+07.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	22,000
Receipts at „ Last year	...	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	9,000
Spot Cotton—		...14-40—05
Futures—Month of May 14-29—14	Declined on Commission House liquidation and on receipts running above expectation.	
Futures—Month of July 14-02 —12		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...	14 7-16—1-16
Futures—Month of Mar	...	14-2 —14
Do. „ May	...	14-22—14
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Steady.
		Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports		61,000
Do. exports to Great Britain		22,000
Do. do. to France and Continent		53,000
Do. do. to Japan		1,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports		530,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports		454,000
Do. do. in London		7,370

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... d 7
Months—April-May.
Cocanada Ginned C. I. F. London ... d 6 17-32
G M Westerns C I F London... ... d 6 20-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Red Karachi ...32 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs ...31 3-1—1-8
Do. Months—March-April.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—March-April.
Tone—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...41—1-4	
Do. Months—April-May.		
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.		
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...46 1-4 unchgd	
Do. Months—April-May.		
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.		
Brown Cawnpore	...39 1-4 unchgd	
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.		
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.		
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.		

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship	...67 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...6-1—Sellers. Irregular.

METALS—

Copper Brasiers £66 1-4	
Yellow Metal ..... d 6	
Standard Copper G M B..... £51 1-16	
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.....	4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	10 7 6
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India..	5 8 9

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10s.

ARRIVALS—
"Redbridge," "Woodbridge," "Yarra."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	.. 13 3 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...	May-August.
Tone—Small business doing.	Prices rather easy.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 o/o	...10-3 —Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Dull and little doing.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April-August.
Tone—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...12 3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Steady.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged.	
Tone—Very little doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS:

SATURDAY EVENING.] [1ST April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
227 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	London ...	Comptoir National
48 Bars Silver.	96,404	do	Indian Specie Bank
1 Boxe Sov..	15,000	Suez ...	A. a. Rahim
4 Boxes Sov..	7,203	Aden ...	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins.	44,384		
1 Box Bullions	57,600	Freemantle	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs.	850	Porebandar	M. Mackenzie & Co
1 BundleSovs	210	Dwarka...	do.
Rupees.....	170		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 30th March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	50	61,436
B B and C I Railway ...	40	47,674

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Owing to the mail there has been little fresh business doing. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. May
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
Shanghai „	...176 1-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 for Cash and 96 1-8 for the next settlement and has improved 1-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done, and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	96	1 0
1st May Settlement	... „	96	3 0

BULLION :—
In London yesterday Bar Silver closed 1-6 lower for ready at 24 1-4 and unchanged for forward delivery at 24 7-16. New York was 1-8 down at 52 1-2. The local market opened at 61 3-4 ex duty for ready and has remained steady. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian „ ...	...	„ 24	0 0
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„ 15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	„ 61	12 0
„ 1st settlement	...	„ 62	0 0
„ 2nd „	...	„ 61	15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market opened easier in sympathy with the decline in the American markets, with prices about Rs. 2 lower all round. A small business is reported in fine Broach April delivery, but otherwise there is nothing doing in contracts, and at the close the market is :

New Crop quotations are ; good Broach March 1912, Rs. 296 1-4 fine M. G. Bengal January Rs.253 and fully good H. G. Bengal January Rs. 229.

Ready cotton is dull, and the offtake at Colaba this afternoon was small. There are many eager sellers and prices are declining.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...351-2	April
Fine M G Broach	...351-2	May
Fine M G Khandeish	...310	„
F G M G Khandeish	...294	„
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...320	„
Fine M G Bengals	...299	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...349	„
Good H G Westerns	...333	„
Good M G Westerns	...339	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	4,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7-38 —01	7-33 —01	7-31 —01	7-28 —05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec. Dec.-Jan.
7-08 —03	6-80 —03	6-67 —03	6-63 6-62 —02 New position.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet and prices are rather easier. We Quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	11	8 0 B. T.
April-May ...	... „	12	2 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	6 12	6 R. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready...	„	6 6	0 8, T
Yellow Gazerat ...	„	7 10	0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbara ...	„	52	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„	55	0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	„	49	0 0
Black Kutni ...	„	44	8 0

POPPYSEED :—Quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	4 0 B. T.
April-May	... Rs.	10	13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—Quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	0 0

COTTONSEED :—Steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—Quiet. We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	42	8 0
Small	... Rs.	41	0 0

WHEAT :—Quiet but steady. We Quote :—

White Delhi Apl.-May	Rs.	4 13	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,595
Bank of India	63 1-2
Eastern Bank	76 1-2
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	378 3-4
Manockji Petit	2,655
Sun Mill	67 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	230

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Tapti-Valley	480 X. D.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	— ...	13,347 bales
Wheat ...	... ...	6,359 cwts.
Linseed ...	... ...	38,393 „
Rapeseed ...	... ...	14,254 „
Gingellyseed ...	... ...	2,711 „
Poppyseed ...	... ...	336 „
Groundnuts...	... ...	2,110 „
Castorseed ...	... ...	15,365 „
Rice ...	... ...	15,375 „
Myrabollams ...	... ...	7,366 „
Cottonseed ...	... ...	8,258 „
Mowrseed ...	... ...	80 „
Gram ...	... ...	1,223 „
Joowar ...	... ...	295 „
Maize ...	... ...	5 „

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 1.] [BOMBAY, April 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 11-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	96 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	93 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' peace...	24 1-2	1-16	
do. in New York ...	52 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-29 1-2		1-2
do. at Berlin ..	20-44 1-2		
do. at New York...	4-86 1-8	1-8	
Iscoun Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th 2 3-16	int. 1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 1-4	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by eastern buying.
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England, for Egypt £10,000.
COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		250
Imports	...	4,000
Mid Americans	...	7-64—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 13-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7-41 —01	7-41 —01	7-37 —01	7-32 —01	7-10 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.Jan.	
6-62 —01	6-69 —01	6-64 —01	6-63 New position	

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	3,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	40,000
Exports to Continent	...	20,000
Spot Cotton—		14-10 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 14-28—01	Declined on unfavourable cotton goods situation and advanced on bull support and shorts covering.	
Futures—Month of July 14-08+03		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 3-8—1-16
Futures—Month of Mar.	...14-25+3
Do. do May	...14-27+5
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.
Cotton Total Visible Supply ...	3,600,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	210,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	10,770,000
Do. Stocks in Liverpool	1,187,000
Afloat Americans	90,000
Do. Indian	12,000

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 33
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Red Karachi ...32 1-2
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...31 3-8
Do. Months—March-April.—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...33 1-4
Do. Months—March-April.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	44
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.,	46 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...39 1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...57
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...63 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...6—Value.—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	13 3 2-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...May-Aug.
Tone—Little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13 1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10 4 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Opened firm closed quieter.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14-3—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...April-August.
Tone—Quiet prices rather easier.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...April.
Tone—Steady.	
Java Sugar—	
General Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 27th March.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount of revised estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11.....	£26,645,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 25th March 1911, by Council Bills *	£25,905,466
Balance to be remitted from 26th March 1911 to 31st March 1911 ...	£739,534

* Of this sum £ 2,545,000—£ 300,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd April.

149.—Practice—The R G A will carry out Battle Practice from all Forts on Monday 3rd April commencing at 10 a.m.

Members wishing to attend this practice should report themselves in uniform to the Adjutant B V A at the entrance to Colaba North Battery at 11 a.m.

150. Leave—Major R W R Pennington is granted one month's leave from 31st March.

During his absence Captain B K Goldsmith, will command No 2 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Captain F A Kemble R A and Officers and Members of No 5 Company B V A present their compliments to the Members of Nos 2, 3 and E E Companies and request the pleasure of their company at their Annual Dance and Prize-giving in the Kirkee Arsenal Club, Kirkee, on Thursday 6th April 1911, at 9-30 p.m.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wardmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly greasable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 1.

The disturbance in the north has given a fairly general and moderately heavy precipitation in the North Punjab, Kashmir, and the North-West Frontier Province and has continued travelling Eastwards. The skies are clearing along the North-West Frontier. The chief falls are :—Minimarg, two and a half feet of snow ; Srinagar, two inches of rain ; Murree, one and a half inches ; Rawalpindi, one inch.

The forecast predicts a fairly general precipitation in Kashmir and the Submontane Districts of the Punjab and of the Northern part of the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 1st April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·93" of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature during day has fallen and is now in large defect in the north-west Punjab, while it has risen during night and is now above the average in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at most places. The air is damper than usual in the north-east. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is about the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere except in the south Kathiawar and south Gujarat. The moisture in the air is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly moderately clouded only in the northern half of the division. Humidity is about the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Light cloud persists in the south Konkan. The air has become slightly drier in Bombay, while it contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the south Bombay Deccan, but skies are clear in other districts. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal or in excess; night temperature is also generally high.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions in the north-west having given about an inch of rain in the extreme north have moved south-eastwards and are shown to-day over the south Punjab, the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Unsettled weather conditions are likely to continue in the area north of Latitude 20° N.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE MOST DIFFICULT COLOUR TO WEAR.

What is the most difficult colour to wear? It is a foolish question, too general to be answered by a word. But it was put into my mind, writes Mary Howarth in the "World," by a statement I have read, that rose-pink was more difficult to wear than the also popular and becoming blue. If that be so, the women of the present moment must be very daring individuals, for all shades of rose are in the ascendant. I notice, however, that the really trying tints are being dispensed with a judicious hand. Instead of recommending a dress entirely the colour of the red, red rose, a touch of it is given to a toilette of another shade. On the tailor made suits of the early spring, ruby, chaloupe and the fuchsia reds are chosen for relief, and very cheery they look upon the collar and cuffs, and casually indicated upon the skirt in the form of a panel piping, or in some other equally unobtrusive manner. Upon the tints of the complexion must depend the amount of rose that can be worn. To some colourings a dress entirely rosy will be complementary ; on the other hand, it would be quite possible to spoil a toilette by choosing even a chapeau wholly pinks, whereas a mass of plumage resembling the clouds at sunrise upon a picturesque hat of a delicate beige shade would be absolutely satisfactory. The new play at the Gaiety London, gives one a series of lovely examples of the latest fashions. There we see the smartest colours, some clearly defined, others screened in the modest manner that bestows upon the brightest dyes so wonderful an allurement. It is the simple frocks that prove the value of mystery in colour schemes. One perfectly fascinating frock is made of striped white gauze and chiffon gauged with blue ribbon on the underskirt, which only just shows through the veiling that covers it while at the foot of the skirt there is an introduction made of pink flowerets, forming a lightly packed little ruche.

BLOSSOM FRINGES.

Blossom fringes and ruches are very charming additions to many of the new dresses and to several of the wonderful hats that are being issued. Fuchsias and primroses, daisies, lilies-of-the-valley, and other blossoms droop over the upturned brims of the eccentric hats of the moment which look as if they had come straight from a Battle of Flowers, owing to their decidedly fancy dress appearance. But feathers are by no means relegated to an unimportant position in the designs of the newest hats seen. In one case two eagle plumes suffice to make a turban, wreathed round with velvet of a tawny brown shade in the centre to form a crown. In another, a big flat hat produced in black crinoline straw is decorated with a mass of feathers composed of white marabout and black fantaisies, raising the height of the crown to a great altitude. Not only are real feathers used, but plumes are simulated by a deft admixture of velvet and straw, and as there is no limit to the inventive powers of the milliners, the most wonderful wings and quills are discovered only faintly reminiscent of the feathers they copy. Many look more like huge laurel leaves with veinings of colour expressed by means of embroidery upon a background of straw. There is a mosaic-like precision about some of the turban brim fabrics and the wings that decorate the said turbans, which is not a little startling when the colours chosen are crude. Grassy greens and startling reds, bright blues and glaring yellows, are employed for the purpose in demand.

ATTRACTIVE MYSTERY OF DRESS.

The individualities of the new dresses seen at the smartest "couturiers" resolve themselves into intricacies so wonderful that it is only after a careful analysis that they are perceived. This is because the general air of the frock is studiously simple. I saw a few models that are very much in advance of the times the other day, and discovered in their beautiful reserve a wonderful amount of subtlety. An example was a little one-piece frock suitable for a June day, perchange for Ascot; made of the finest white mousseline, with a tiny blue and white apron edged with course lace under the mousseline, and a waist-belt of rucked rose-pink silk also under the mousseline, and on the bodice, where the bid of the apron appeared, now above the mousseline, a double row of the tiniest needle'made buttons each one a work of art, half blue and half rose, with an outline of white button-hole stitches. To give an accurate and truthful description of the simplest dresses would seem to be an easy task at a first glance of the marvels one is shown, and then comes the conviction that there never was a more difficult period of dress to present either in words or pictures. The designers and dressmakers of the most exclusive toilettes are bound to produce intricate effects, in order that their models may be differentiated from the wonders shown in every costume department of the great shops, where the production of the ready-to-wear toilettes is now made a fine art. That this mystery of dress makes the subject of more than ordinary interest is a certainty. Never has it been more alluring than now.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

IRISH BIRDS.

An article in the "Irish Naturalist" draws attention to the fact that Ireland possesses three birds which appear to deserve the rank of sub-species peculiar to the country. As long ago as 1872 Dresser, in his "History of the Birds of Europe," remarked that the dipper from Ireland in his collection was not the British form. He considered that it more nearly resembled the Swedish species. More recently it has been examined by Dr. E. Hartert, who regards it as a distinct sub-species, and has named it "Cinclus cinclus hibernicus." The Irish dippers, he states, have wider black borders to the feathers of the upper side than British dippers, and less of the rufous colour on the under parts.

IRISH JAY AND COAL-TIT.

The other species peculiar to Ireland are the jay and coal-tit. As regards the former it was noted by More in his "List of Irish Birds," published in 1890, that the Irish jay was of a warmer and richer colour than the English bird. A recent examination of Irish and British jays has led Messrs. Witherby and Hartert to describe the Irish bird as a distinct sub-species, under the name of "Garrulus glandarius hibernicus." Its most striking features are said to be "the dark rufous colouring of the sides of the head, ear-coverts and under-parts, and the darker crest." The Irish coal-tit is regarded by Mr. Ogilvie-grant, who exhibited and described a specimen at a metting of the British Ornithologists' Club as "as an extremely distinct and well-marked species." He has, therefore, named it "Parus hibernicus." The British coal-tit also occurs in Ireland.

NEW DEPOSITS OF IRON-ORE IN SCOTLAND.

The valuable ore-deposits of the Island of Raasay lying between Skye and the mainland, recently described in the "Glasgow Herald," were first discovered by Mr. H. B. Woodward, of the Geological Survey, in 1893. The commercial importance of these deposits has now been realised, and the island is said to have been purchased by Messrs. William Baird and Co., ironmasters, of Garsherrie. Analysis shows that it is essentially a carbonate of iron like the famous Cleveland ironstone, and it contains nearly the same percentage of metal. It is believed that many million tons of ore will be available.

GEOLOGY OF RAASAY.

The geological position of the Raasay ore is approximately the same as that of the Cleveland, for it occurs at the junction of the Upper and Middle Lias. The northern part of the Island of Raasay consists of Archæan rocks, while in the south volcanic rocks occur among strata of Liassic age. A long strip of the eastern coast of Skye is occupied by similar Liassic strata. This suggests the possibility that similarly rich beds of iron-ore may be found in the latter island, though none are yet known there. "There is no doubt," says a writer in the "Geological Magazine," referring to the Raasay ore, "that a much-needed source of supply of iron ore in vast quantities has been discovered."

LIQUID CRYSTALS.

One of the most interesting points in Dr. Tutton's lecture on Crystalline Struction at the Royal Institution on Tuesday last, was his description of liquid crystals, and the demonstration of the properties of these remarkable forms of matter on the screen. Liquid crystals were discovered some years ago by Lehmann, and are described as substances of complicated chemical constitution, the molecules of which, in virtue of some inherent directive force, set themselves in shapes resembling crystals. Yet they do not, like ordinary crystals, become solid, but retain the mobility of the liquid state. They exhibit, moreover, double refraction, and rotate the plane of polarisation.

EXPLANATION OF OPTICAL INACTIVITY.

Dr. Tutton showed by experiments that when right and left-handed crystals of quartz occur as naturnal twins they produce optical inactivity along their line of junction. This leads to an explanation of the apparent optical inactivity of that form of quartz known as amethyst. In this the twinning of the quartz is repeated so rapidly that the structure becomes microscopic, and the two intimately blended forms neutralise each other. A similar result may be obtained by every molecule of a right-handed crystalline form combining with a left-handed one and thus producing optical inactivity. Or finally, the neutrality may be attained within the molecule itself by a similar combination of different groups of atoms.

FORMATION SHOWN ON SCREEN.

In most cases the liquid crystals are produced at some particular temperature in the cooling down of a liquid. The behaviour of such liquid crystals was shown on the screen by means of the latest form of Lehmann's crystallisation microscope. In this instrument are devices for heating or cooling the liquid under examination. The formation of the crystals can thus be shown on the screen. That the star-like and other crystal forms thus exhibited are still liquid is shown by the fact that they are immediately deformed on touching the cover-glass of the slide containing them. When the pressure is removed they instantly recover their shape. "Liquid bi pyramids of ammonium oleate cut in two were shown to form two separate crystals.

IMPORTANCE OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY IN METALLURGY.

Another practical application of the study of crystalline structure, as Dr Tutton points out, is to metallurgy. For it has been shown that the strength and lasting power of iron and steel depend on their crystalline structure. And the cause of the collapse of iron structures is often due to some change in the same. The properties of various alloys, again, are also intimately connected with the crystalline state of the component metals.

THE PATIENCE OF SCIENCE.

One of the most wonderful things about the scientific man is his patience. How careful he is, how precise, how patiently he waits. The inventor of the turbine gave an instance of this the other day. He was telling how turbines are being geared for destroyers and of the experiments necessary. A cargo boat, the "Vespasian," of 4,350 tons displacement, was purchased in 1908 ; her engines were replaced by geared turbines, the propeller, shafting, and boilers remaining the same. The economy thus realised over the original machinery was 15 per cent., which was increased to 22 per cent. by subsequent minor alterations. There were two turbines, one high and the other low pressure, each driving a pinion at 1,400 revolutions geared into a main wheel on the screw shaft making 70 revolutions a minute. This vessel had now been carrying coal from the Tyne to Rotterdam for about a year, and had covered about 20,000 miles. In that time a pinion, which had been removed from the vessel last week, and was exhibited on the table, showed a wear on the teeth of under two-thousandths of an inch, so that life would be equal to or greater than that of the vessel.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plagus. Attacks.	Plagus. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	6	6	18
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	9	8	23
C Market Dhobi Talao, Famaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	14	29
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	7
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	10	33
F Parel, Sawree and Sion...	10	7	12
G Mahim and Worli	5	8	17
Harbour.....	0	0	0
Hospital	0	5	11
Total

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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THERMETOT

Quart size, with gilt-lined dish.

¶ Ice Cream remains frozen for hours in a THERMETOT—no matter how hot the day. No ice or freezing mixture needed.

¶ The double sides of the Thermetot enclose a vacuum, and prevent external temperature from affecting the contents.

¶ Salad in a Thermetot keeps crisp and cool for days.

¶ Indoors and out the THERMETOT is a necessity.

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is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

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PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS,
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MALT VINEGAR, . .
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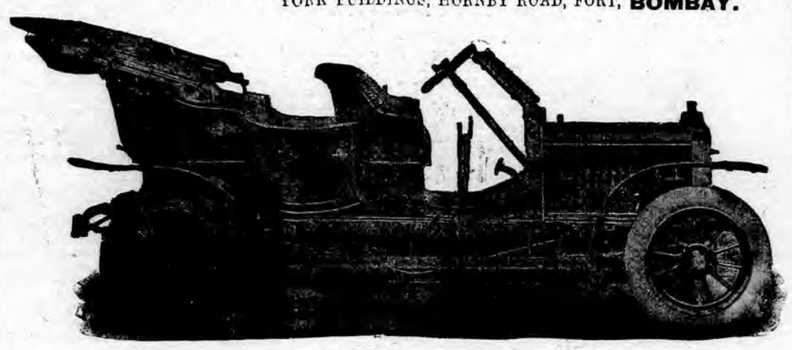

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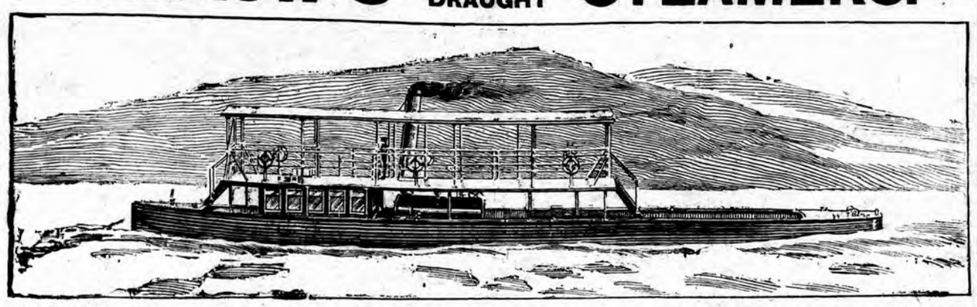

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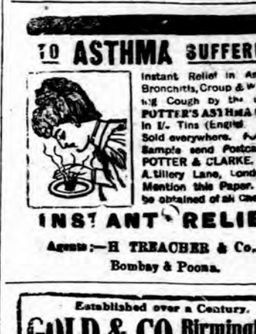

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